

Transcription of Grand Jury Testimony of May 17, 2010

Unintelligible phrases are marked with a question mark in brackets [?], followed by dashes representing the approximate number of words that are unintelligible: [?----] means that approximately four words are unintelligible in the phrase.

Participants: Judge _____ ("Mr. Judge _____")
Rev. Dr. James David Manning ("Rev. Manning")
Bob Campbell ("Campbell")
Bill Hemmer ("Hemmer")
Sabbath Lafleur ("S. Lafleur")
Al Landry ("Landry")
Mr. Counselor _____ ("Mr. Counselor _____")
Joseph Ramos ("Ramos")
Precious Miriam Babalola Lafleur ("M. Lafleur")

Mr. Judge _____:

Okay. Please be seated. Once again, I repeat my, uh, daily admonition that, uh, we will not tolerate anyone being disruptive. Hopefully, everybody once again remembers their manners that they were taught hopefully when they were five years old. And, uh, anyone who does not adhere to that standard, uh, will unfortunately have to be removed. But I pray and expect that everyone will act the way we hope five-year-old children act, which is with manners. Thank you.

Rev. Manning:

Thank you, Your Honor, for your opening statements. And thank you for your, uh, lending your experience and credibility to this event by presiding over, uh, this all important trial. Thank you very much for that. And we're delighted to see you today. We understood that you could not make the march with us but, as long as you're on the bench, we are certainly, uh, most blessed by having that take place.

And good morning. I suppose it's still not yet noon, so good morning to all of you. And pray all-- all had a good night in New York. The jury had a good night and everybody's ready to go to work again today, we pray.

I know that I am. This has been, um, quite a thrilling experience in so many different ways. Uh, especially for myself and for-- I believe for our nation. And while we've not had a lot of press coverage, we expected that, uh, the word is getting around. And I'm sure by the time the verdict is rendered the-- America will know what's taken place in this church what is-- which is now a courtroom.

I want to thank all of the members of the Atlah World Missionary Church for, uh, their very generous support, uh, in making this event take place and all the ways in which they are serving. And, uh, Steve Cooper, a very good friend of Conservative Monster, who has been with us throughout this process, giving daily updates, we want to thank him as well.

Want to also take this moment to welcome to our church and to New York City, and to this trial, President of American Grand Jury, Mr. Bob Campbell, who's in the [?-] Street District, please stand so everyone would see who he is. There he is, right there.

1 **Campbell:**

2 [?-----]. Thanks for having me. I'm excited to be here. Brought about nine members with us, too. We've
3 got four or five [?--] in the city and brought seven. So, we're excited to be here and thank you guys for
4 [?---].

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 Thank you. And, uh, President Campbell will be testifying, uh, during these proceedings at some point.
6 Along with President Campbell came Mickey Booth [sp] as well. Would you please stand. Uh, you may
7 have seen her at some of the tea parties. I know she was at the convention in Nashville, the first
8 convention, going back a few months now. She will also be testifying as well.

9 Now, I need to let you know that I-- one of the reasons I was a little late coming down is that I had two
10 phone calls. One was from Dr. Alan Keyes. And we talked at length. I spoke to Dr. Keyes, uh, last week
11 and he committed to be here, uh, for this-- these proceedings and to lend his support, uh, to the matter of
12 this trial. As you know, he has been very zealous about, uh, alarming America as to who Obama is and
13 why he should not be in the Oval Office. And, uh, Dr. Keyes made that commitment to me I believe on
14 Wednesday of last week that he would be here because our schedule was open.

15 But he explained to me today that, uh, once he ran it past his attorneys that he wanted to be here to testify,
16 the lawyers got involved in the process, as you very well know, and they began to discuss with him quite
17 candidly that his appearance at this trial could in some way jeopardize the several cases that he has before
18 federal courts now regarding Obama with a number of other people, as you all are aware of Dr. Keyes'
19 cases. And, um, he went on to explain how he desperately wants to support, and does support and will
20 support this event, uh, but that his presence here could very well cause the justices presiding over the trial
21 of the cases that are now under appeal and for review, that they could simply state, because of his
22 involvement in this trial, that, uh, he would lose his credibility to some degree and they could summarily
23 just dismiss the case.

24 Now, he also stated that, while that is a real possibility, he acknowledged the fact that he doesn't expect
25 any positive rulings from the court anyway. The courts have demonstrated-- and this is Dr. Keyes, and I
26 quote, "demonstrated over and over again that they are going to do everything within their power to keep
27 this matter from being heard in any appropriate way." That's what he said to me. So in essence, he's
28 saying that, even if he came here and gave his support to this trial, it wouldn't necessarily get him-- uh,
29 well, this would not stop him from-- cause him to get a favorable ruling from the courts. But because his
30 attorneys feel that, uh, for the matters that other people have concerning the trial, that he should not come.
31 And I accepted that from Dr. Keyes. While I would love to have him here, uh, I believe him to be a
32 patriot and, uh, he expressed how much he respects what we have done, or what I have done over the last
33 couple of years, bringing light to this matter about Obama, and that he pledges to do some writing in
34 support of what we are. So, I very much appreciate Dr. Keyes, but he will not be testifying as he and we
35 originally thought that he would.

36 But I want to ask you as well not to hold it against Dr. Keyes for not coming. I think it was a wise
37 decision. And the truth of the matter is, is that while his-- his prestige in this court will be certainly
38 greatly appreciated, we can move forward with the verdicts without his necessarily putting his, uh, two
39 cents worth, if you will, into the matter.

40 And-- well, before that phone call, I'd gotten a call yesterday right after we adjourned, because I had
41 spoken to, uh, Vice Presidential candidate on the libertarian party, Wayne Allyn Root. Uh, I spoke to him

1 several times over the last three to four months and I spoke to him last week. And, uh, he stated that he
2 would testify, however, by Skype, that he would not be able to be here as he resides in Las Vegas. And,
3 um, that--but he wanted to give his support and that he would testify. He called-- and I was supposed to
4 have had him testify on yesterday at 1:30 Eastern Standard Time. I scheduled him in. But because of the
5 testimony of Mr. Counselor _____ and our trying to build a framework of what the Harlem community is
6 like in terms of education, students coming through this community and what the whole rhythm and spirit
7 of this community is like, and what a sense of black people and black families have regarding the issue of
8 a black President. And we want to commend Mr. Attorney Counselor _____ for doing a great job on
9 making that so clear on yesterday, that I did not put Dr. Root up.

10 So, he called our office yesterday and asked what happened. He was ready to testify. But at that time we
11 had adjourned the court. But he called back this morning and stated that he's been getting a flurry of calls
12 from all over everywhere. And if you Google the name Wayne Allyn Root, there are some one million
13 hits, if you will, that Wayne Allyn Root is now a Birther. He's going to testify at that trial and he's a kook
14 and all of those kinds of things. And, uh, he is running for I believe the Committee Chairman of the
15 Libertarian Party, if not running for the Presidency of the Libertarian Party. I'm not sure which, but I
16 know he's seeking a very positive and powerful position with the Libertarian Party.

17 And he again spoke to me and explained to me that he wants to testify. But again, he believes that going
18 forward that, in a campaign, that his testimony here, no matter what the outcome, people will use it
19 against you politically. And as I did with Dr. Keyes, I allowed Wayne Allyn Root to plead off as well.

20 Now, I need to say that I have expressed to a large number of people that we've talked to about this trial,
21 who are witnesses, who are experiencing or at least looking for the same objective that we are looking
22 for, and that is to bring the truth to the American people and expose Obama for who he is. And there are
23 a number of people. Dr. Terry Lincoln is one that we have-- his office we've been in contact with. And
24 I've continued to say that in a matter such as this, we need all of the support that we can get, uh, and all of
25 the high-powered support as well is certainly critical for us. And Wayne Allyn Root and Dr. Alan Keyes
would be extremely high-powered support.

But I want to tell you from the very depths of my heart, and I would not say it were it not true, uh, I don't
think that we necessarily need Dr. Keyes. It would be good to have him here, as I stated earlier. But the
case about Obama in terms of what I believe we have presented as evidence and the testimony of Cody
Robert Judy and the testimony of Linda Bentley, the testimony of Mr. Attorney Counselor _____ thus far,
I believe have clearly laid out what our case is all about. And we'll do a summation of their-- of their
testimony in-- at the time when that is appropriate. So, Dr. Keyes and Wayne Allyn Root would simply
be window dressing, if you might.

Wayne Allyn Root did permit me, however, he gave me the authorization to read his statement or to enter
into evidence what he has previously stated about his knowing or not knowing Obama, and I will do that
at the appropriate time today. What I think is important is that, uh, had I called him on yesterday, he
probably would have given his testimony. But the news about this trial is all over the net now and, uh,
just a matter of 24 hours has probably dampened his spirit about participating in the process.

Now, so that's where we are. Again, to have President Bob Campbell here is tremendously encouraging
for me and I pray for the rest of you as well, if you know who the American Grand Jury is.

Uh, just a couple of announcements and then we're going to get on with some presentation or testimony.
The first announcement is, is that the march tomorrow around Columbia University will happen at 7 PM
tomorrow. Now, let me get that date clearer. It will be May the 18th. And the march will not start at 9 in
the morning as we have previously done, but will start at 7 PM right in front of Columbia University, as

1 we did today at 9 AM. And so, it will be an evening march tomorrow and that ought to be very, very
2 exciting. And, uh, that'll help some of the people who've had to return to their jobs, uh, be available for
3 marching tomorrow after completing their day of work. So, that will be tomorrow.

4 Tomorrow morning at 9 AM court will start, or thereabouts, 9:30. As soon as we can get all of you in
5 through the security system, we will start the trial proceedings on the 18th of May right here at 9, 9:30
6 tomorrow morning. So, don't go to Columbia. We will not be there. We'll be here.

7 Now, it will be our sincere hope to be able to complete proceedings as early as tomorrow. However, we
8 believe that there is-- there's several layers of evidence that we'd like to present. Our summation, we
9 believe, will be a bit lengthy. Um, and because of that, uh, we're not clear that tomorrow will be the final
10 statements and the charge given to the jury. We'll make an effort to have that happen. If not, uh, it will
11 happen at the time that-- when the evidence is all in and that we're all comfortable. I know that many of
12 you have to return to your homes, uh, and you probably will be leaving on the 20th, which will be
13 Thursday. So, we want to try to get jurors in and out as quickly as we possibly can, uh, and we pay that
14 God would give us His grace and give us His strength and wisdom to be able to have that happen.

15 Having said that, uh, we have a fairly substantial list of witnesses today. A couple of them will be by
16 Skype. Some of them will be physically present here. Um, and we have some documentaries we want to,
17 uh, allow you to review.

18 The first documentary would-- we want to enter into evidence-- well, first, the first documentary will be a
19 documentary that was done by Bill Hemmer, or at least a report that was done by Bill Hemmer, White
20 House Correspondent for the Fox News program, Fox News Corporation. Mr. Bill Hemmer, uh, upon
21 hearing a statement raised by George Stephanopoulos in an interview early on in the primary, uh, Mr.
22 Stephanopoulos stated that he was a graduate of Columbia University and had graduated in the political
23 science major. Graduated, I believe, in 1982.

24 And, um, as you very well know, and programs, political science programs, law programs, medical
25 programs within universities, that generally those students kind of get together and function as a group in
that particular program if that's your major. So, anyone who's participating, no matter whether you're
upper classman or lower classman, if you're participating in a political science major, or law major, you're
going to run into students whether a year ahead of you or a year behind you, or you just know students
because they are participating and they have similar desires as you.

And the other thing I found out about-- I'm saying this now about political science people. They're all
very outgoing people. Anybody who wants to be a politician is extremely outgoing and they usually don't
hide themselves. They're always visible, uh, and trying to make themselves so. It's a part of the process.
It's a part of their spirit.

At any rate, uh, George Stephanopoulos, who was President-- former President Bill Clinton's
Communications Director, and who later began to work for ABC News, stated in an interview that he
graduated from Columbia University as a political science major and that of the four years he was there
he never saw Obama, never heard his name, never knew anyone who knew him, and was just curious how
that could have possibly happened.

Well when that happened, then Fox News, at the time they were still anti-Obama, or at least it appeared
that way if you would go back to the early days of the primary, especially during Super Tuesday. And
they were looking to undermine Obama's campaign. And, uh, so they sent Bill Hemmer and others up to
Columbia University. And to be thorough, as they generally are. Whatever else you may think about Fox
News, they are thorough. That they interviewed some 400 students of the class of 1983. And, uh, after

1 hearing what George Stephanopoulos had to say, and they discovered that, of the 400 students that they
2 interviewed, not one of them ever heard the name Obama before. Now, they graduated from Columbia.
3 They were students. They were part of the environs of Columbia. And by the way, I'm glad you all have
4 had the opportunity to walk Columbia because you see what it's like and you got a sense of where it is in
5 relation to our church and I think that's a real good thing that that has taken place. But George
6 Stephanopoulos said he didn't know him.

7 So, Fox News wanted to check the story out and they sent Bill Hemmer up. And after interviewing 400
8 people and discovering not one of 400 students knew Obama, they had a story. They ran it. I heard it.

9 Uh, Rupert Murdoch purchased Wall Street Journal. I'm sure you're all aware of that. And the Wall
10 Street Journal also ran the story a little bit later on. So, we have two very solid news organizations who,
11 in the early days of the campaign, affirmed that of 400 students and persons in the environs of Columbia
12 University, that not one person knew who Barack Obama was.

13 And so, what I'd like to do is to have you view that documentary, or at least that report that was put
14 together by Bill Hemmer. We'll point up a number of other things as well about people who have made
15 statements about Obama's alleged attendance or student journey at Columbia University.

16 So, if we have the-- are we ready to do that? Need to set up the screen? Okay. We'll give the technicians
17 a few moments to set up the screen and, as soon as he does, we will run that clip.

18 **Unidentified Participant:**

19 [?----]

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 Okay. Very well.

22 **Unidentified Participant:**

23 [?---]

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Yeah, right here.

[Cut in audio.]

--Once more while we're waiting for the technicians to get the, uh, uh, the documentary-- the report ready,
I need to express as well that we had thought that we would have testimony from Captain, uh, Pamela
Barnett, uh, but she is also presently, um, in a case involving with her attorney, Dr. Orly Taitz in
California. And it would very well for her representing a conflict of interest. So, when you get attorneys
involved in anything, it begins to cloud the issue. And we certainly understand that. She's been with us--
I don't see her here now. I explained to her that the advisors had expressed to me, uh, it would be a
conflict of interest.

So, all of these people with attorneys such as Wayne Allyn Root and Alan Keyes have their concerns.
But we thank Captain Barnett-- there she is there. Is that right? We thank Capitan Barnett for coming

1 from, uh, I think California. And she's been here now several days. We really appreciate you, Captain Barnett.

2 [Documentary begins.]

3 **Unidentified Participant:**

4 The presidential candidates each has unanswered questions from his past, and it's all open to
5 investigation. Fox News examines what voters need to remember and how these issues might affect
6 America's future. Searching through the documentation. Getting first-hand accounts. Finding facts that
7 expose the real candidate, his personal and professional character and conduct. Barack Obama.

8 **Hemmer:**

9 From the White House, I'm Bill Hemmer. In about two months America will decide who lives here as our
10 44th President. In only 12 years Barack Obama has risen from an unknown Illinois State Senator to a
11 first-term U.S. Senator, and now the presumptive democratic presidential nominee. He is a man of many
12 firsts. Dramatically playing out his candidacy before enormous crowds and setting new fundraising
13 records. But how did he do it? This evening, an in-depth look at the character and conduct of Senator
14 Barack Obama.

15 Obama has nearly 1.2 million friends on Facebook. Thousands flocked to his stump speeches across the
16 country during the hard-fought primary campaign. And a whopping 200,000 Germans, who don't even
17 vote for our president, showed up in Bermune [ph] last month just to hear him speak.

18 **Obama:**

19 People of the world, this is our moment.

20 **Hemmer:**

21 And if it all goes to plan, on August 28th, 76,000 of his faithful will fill this Denver, Colorado stadium
22 and witness the official nomination of Barack Obama as the democratic candidate for President of the
23 United States.

24 **Obama:**

25 E Pluribus Unum: Out of many, one.

Hemmer:

It was four years ago when Obama burst onto the national scene with this speech that riveted the nation.

Unidentified Participant:

He said, "I'm LeBron, baby. I've got some game. I can play at this level."

Obama:

The audacity of hope.

Unidentified Participant:

You look like a rock star. And he said, "Yeah. Well, you think it's bad today, wait until tomorrow."

Obama:

We are one people. All of us pledging allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

Unidentified Participant:

And now he's on his way.

Hemmer:

But just who is this man who might be our 44th President?

Unidentified Participant:

The house of representative in Washington votes overwhelmingly to make Hawaii the 50th state.

Hemmer:

The year is 1959 and the Dunham family makes Hawaii their home. Madelyn, Stanley and their teenage daughter, Stanley Ann, decide to stay put after moving around the country for years.

The Dunhams were Midwesterners from Kansas, Christian but not especially devout. Madelyn was a real-life Rosy the Riveter during the Second World War and would later work as a bank vice president. Stanley served under General George Patton in Europe. He wanted a son so badly that when his daughter was born in 1942, he gave her his name.

Unidentified Participant:

She was teased mercilessly for her name. Stanley Steamer they called her. Stan the man.

Hemmer:

At 17 she was a student at the University of Hawaii, now going by her middle name, Ann. She met 23-year-old Barack Obama from Kenya in a Russian language class. They fell in love and, on August 4th, 1961 Barack Hussein Obama II was welcomed into the world.

Marty Nesbitt:

I think she was a very idealistic, creative, thoughtful, compassionate person who thought that anything was possible in the world.

Hemmer:

Close friend and confidante, Marty Nesbitt, first met the future senator on a Chicago basketball court in the early '90s.

Marty Nesbitt:

Barack has this boundless sense of possibility and he gets that from his mother.

David Mendell:

His mother is the one person who has had the greatest effect on his life.

Hemmer:

David Mendell interviewed more than 60 people and spent three years researching and writing his book, Obama: From Promise to Power.

David Mendell:

She was the one who imbued in him, I think, the sense of optimism and hope.

Unidentified Participant:

His grandmother's a very pragmatic person who makes practical decisions, views the world in kind of very plainly what's right and what's wrong.

Hemmer:

But there is a crisis when Barack was only two years old. His father abandoned the family in 1963 to pursue a PhD.

Unidentified Participant:

Obama's grandmother certainly did not have good feelings about the father.

Hemmer:

Years later, the son wrote of a conversation with his mother about this traumatic and life-changing event.

Barack Obama:

My father received two scholarship offers. One was to the News School here in New York. The other one was to Harvard. The News School agreed to pay for everything, enough to support all three of us. Harvard just agreed to pay tuition. But Barack was such a stubborn bastard he had to go to Harvard.

Hemmer:

Barack Senior never achieved the doctorate from the school. He would eventually return to Africa.

Marty Nesbitt:

His father had gone back to Kenya. He had children with different women. And it just didn't happen for him.

David Mendell:

1 While he did have some career success, that success fell apart and he wound up having drinking problems
2 and then dying in an automobile accident. His mother would talk about his father to him as if he was
3 some sort of mythical figure, like he was some sort of god, almost.

4 **Obama:**

5 All my life I had carried a single image of my father. Now, that image had suddenly vanished, replaced
6 by what? A bitter drunk? A defeated lonely bureaucrat? To think that all my life I've been wrestling
7 with nothing more than a ghost.

8 **Hemmer:**

9 Another man would emerge as a father figure. When Obama was six, Ann married Lolo Soetoro, whom
10 she'd also met at the University of Hawaii. Barry, as he was then known, and his mother moved from
11 Honolulu to Lolo's native Indonesia.

12 **Obama:**

13 With his family and friends he introduced me as his son, but he never pressed things beyond matter of
14 fact advice or pretended that our relationship was more than it was.

15 **Hemmer:**

16 And this was Obama's bedroom. Every weekday morning his mother would bring him breakfast at 4 AM
17 and then tutor him in English for three hours before he went to school.

18 Six-year-old Barry first studied here at the Assisi Catholic Grammar School in Jakarta. He was listed on
19 the schools' register as Barry Soetoro. Religion, Islam. School officials say it was customary for students
20 to be enrolled with a father's last name and religion.

21 When the family moved again, Barry enrolled at the Bouzouki [ph] Public School, which today has a
22 mosque for Muslim students and a chapel for the Christian children.

23 To end any confusion about Obama's religious upbringing as a child, one of his campaign websites posts
24 this official comment: "Senator Obama has never been a Muslim, was not raised a Muslim, and is a
25 committed Christian."

While in Jakarta, Ann made it a point to familiarize her son with the accomplishments of Martin Luther
King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Mahalia Jackson.

Lolo and Ann also welcomed a baby daughter, Maya. But after four years, Ann realized her son would
benefit most from an American education. In 1971 she sent 10-year-old Barry back to Hawaii to live with
her parents.

Obama:

Started by missionaries in 1841, Punahou had grown into a prestigious prep school, an incubator for
island elites.

Hemmer:

He moved into this Honolulu two-bedroom apartment with grandparents Stanley and Madelyn. They would be the most constant presence in his life for the next eight years.

Ara Kuzinoki [ph]:

The first day of school I didn't know how to pronounce his name. So, when I took roll I said-- I pronounced it as Barrack. I called-- I said is Barrack Obama here? And he smiled and he just said, "Well, just call me Barry."

Hemmer:

Ara Kuzinoki was one of Obama's home room teachers.

Ara Kuzinoki:

Barry was a good student. He wasn't loud or boisterous, just pleasant. Very pleasant, very courteous.

Hemmer:

Obama was one of only a handful of African-American students at Punahou.

Unidentified Participant:

Well, I don't get the sense that he ever felt that he didn't fit in, but I do feel like he was curious about really who he was when he realized that he looked different than his grandparents.

Hemmer:

Christmas 1971. The 10-year-old would see his father for the last time.

Obama:

After a week of my father in the flesh, I had decided that I preferred his more distant image, an image I could alter on a whim or ignore when convenient.

Unidentified Participant:

He was starting to realize, as a very intelligent young boy, that the things that his mother is telling him about his father and about the black race perhaps weren't all accurate.

Hemmer:

By 1975, his mother had divorced Lolo and returned to the Islands with daughter Maya. And Barry had found a new passion, basketball.

Chris McLaughlin:

He was actually known on the basketball team as "Obomber" for his, uh, sweet little outside jump shot that he had, a little left he had from a three-point territory.

Hemmer:

Chris McLaughlin was Obama's senior year varsity basketball coach.

Chris McLaughlin:

Life for the students in the '70s was actually a little bit like the '60s, only toned down. They had their share of drugs and puka shell necklaces and long hair and things like that.

Unidentified Participant:

The grandmother did tell me that she did worry when he was a teenager and he was starting to get a little too, uh, unfocused with his studies.

Obama:

There were times where I, you know, got into drinking, experimented with drugs and-- and it wasn't until I got out of high school and went to college that I started realizing, man, I've wasted a lot of time.

Hemmer:

After high school graduation, Barack Obama went off-island for college. Up next, details from those years in Los Angeles and New York City, all which helped shape him into the man he is today.

That's The Knack's My Sharona, a number one hit in 1979 for the group out of Los Angeles. That song was played everywhere as Barack Obama left behind Hawaii for college in Southern California.

Here is the photo of the 18 year old attached to his Occidental College application. Nicknamed "Oxy," it's a small nationally ranked liberal arts college wedged between downtown Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Unidentified Participant:

Well, Occidental has been a movie set since 1919.

Hemmer:

It might look a bit familiar.

Unidentified Participant:

The fountain was built just before Senator Obama arrived on campus. It had a very brief role in Star Trek III, or Spock's funeral.

Hemmer:

This is Haines Hall Annex, currently under renovation. This dorm room is typical of where Barack lived.

Unidentified Participant:

I think it was kind of a maturation process at Occidental that changed who he was.

Hemmer:

1 Despite speaking at an anti-apartheid rally in 1981, Obama told Newsweek that he felt his two years here
2 were a dead end.

3 **Unidentified Participant:**

4 He met some professors there in particular, you know, you have a lot of promise. You-- you-- you can do
5 something with your life here and you're just kind of sitting around partying and not applying yourself as
6 well as you could. And he took that message to heart.

7 **Hemmer:**

8 And Barack Obama made good friends there at Oxy who support him today. We found a few in the
9 yearbooks. Two very good freshmen friends were from Karachi, Pakistan, Wahid Hamid and
10 Mohammad Hasan Chandoo. They're ranked as some of Obama's best bundlers and are members of his
11 National Finance Committee. Each has raised more than \$100,000 for the campaign. Hamid is a new
12 board member at Pepsi Americas, Inc. Chandoo spent two years as Obama's roommate and is a self-
13 employed financial consultant. He lives here, just outside New York City.

14 Another Oxy friend of Chandoo's and Obama's is Margo Mifflin. She's a journalism professor at City
15 University in New York. None would speak on camera or on the record to Fox News.

16 **Unidentified Participant:**

17 [?----] on when I was in college.

18 **Hemmer:**

19 While attending a San Francisco fundraiser last April, Obama mentioned a three-week trip he took with
20 Hamid to Pakistan and India, which included a visit with Chandoo's family. He was 20 years old at the
21 time.

22 **Obama:**

23 Foreign policies there. And-- well, I probably am most confident that I know more and understand the
24 world better than Senator Clinton or Senator McCain." "I knew what Sunni and Shia was before I joined
25 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Adam Goldman:

If this three-week trip to Pakistan had left such an impression on him, why didn't he write about it in-- in
this book?

Hemmer:

Adam Goldman writes for the Associated Press in the New York Bureau.

Adam Goldman:

1 The campaign confirmed about Margo Mifflin, who dated Chandoo. She confirmed the story. And he
2 traveled with Wahid. The campaign hasn't talked too much about it and Wahid wouldn't return our phone
3 calls. And Chandoo declined to discuss it as well.

4 **Hemmer:**

5 The campaign did not elaborate on our questions, but referred us to an April Newsweek interview in
6 which Obama said, "Part of the most memorable portion was seeing what was essentially a futile life.
7 You had peasants who were still functioning as indentured servants."

8 **Adam Goldman:**

9 Clearly, it left an impression on him.

10 **Hemmer:**

11 Soon after that trip, Obama transferred to Columbia.

12 **Obama:**

13 I figured that if there weren't any more black students at Columbia than there were at Oxy, I'd be at least
14 in the heart of a true city with black neighborhoods in close proximity.

15 **Hemmer:**

16 New York City 1981. The city was a mess. At Columbia Obama did not live in campus housing. He has
17 shared few specifics of people and details of where he lived.

18 **Obama:**

19 Used to hang out in Washington Square Park. I know a little something about Greenwich Village. I was
20 about to say I know some--. I was about to say I know some of the bars around here and I think my
21 communications director was trying to cut that off.

22 **Hemmer:**

23 A campaign spokesman sent this email to Fox News stating that, quote, "We actually only have one actual
24 address. Otherwise, just streets or neighborhoods."

25 Like many students, Obama moved around. Last October the same spokesman told the New York Times
that Barack doesn't remember the names of a lot of people in his life.

Unidentified Participant:

We're at 109th Street near Amsterdam in New York City's Upper West Side. In the early 1980s, this was
a very rough part of town. Barack Obama vividly writes about one of his first nights in New York City,
saying he slept out in an alleyway that evening, only to wake up in the morning with a white hand picking
at garbage nearby and a homeless man washing himself in a fire hydrant.

Mike Sheehan:

1 The detectives up there called it "Murder City."

2 **Hemmer:**

3 Before he was a reporter for Fox-5 New York, Mike Sheehan was a detective with the NYPD's Manhattan
4 North Homicide.

5 **Mike Sheehan:**

6 Dominican drug gangs have moved into that neighborhood and basically took the place over. They were
7 killing every single night. There were chickens all over the place.

8 **Unidentified Participant:**

9 You're not making that up.

10 **Mike Sheehan:**

11 No, I'm not making that up.

12 **Hemmer:**

13 Obama wrote that he moved to another address around 1982.

14 **Obama:**

15 I was living in New York at the time, on 94th between Second and First, part of that unnamed shifting
16 border between East Harlem and the rest of Manhattan.

17 **Hemmer:**

18 And Obama made a personal commitment while living in this six-floor walkup building. "I stopped
19 getting high. I ran three miles a day and fasted on Sundays."

20 Despite his healthy regimen, Obama lived with a hard-partying roommate whom he had met in Los
21 Angeles.

22 **Unidentified Participant:**

23 He was visiting Chandoo at Oxy. He met Obama at a New Year's Eve party before Obama transferred to
24 Columbia, I believe in August of 1981. They exchanged numbers. Obama in fact looked him up when he
25 got to New York City.

Hemmer:

Obama called him Siddiqi in his book and described his roommate as a short, well-built Pakistani who
overstayed his tourist visa and now made a living in New York's high turnover illegal immigrant
workforce waiting tables.

Unidentified Participant:

1 And I managed to track him down.

2 **Adam Goldman:**

3 Obama's descriptions of Siddiqi in the book, Siddiqi confirms are accurate.

4 **Hemmer:**

5 Adam Goldman broke the story May 15th. Fox News has confirmed that Siddiqi's real name is Sohale Hal Siddiqi.

6 **Adam Goldman:**

7 That's his email.

8 **Hemmer:**

9 Hal Siddiqi declined our producer's interview request by phone, in person and by email.

10 **Unidentified Participant:**

11 He was dabbling in cocaine in the time he was living with Obama. Siddiqi maintains that, um, they did not do drugs together.

12 **Hemmer:**

13 And it was here, in November of '82, that Obama received a life-changing phone call.

14 **Unidentified Participant:**

15 This is your Aunt Jane in Nairobi. Listen, Barry, your father is dead. He was killed in a car accident.

16 **Hemmer:**

17 Soon after, Obama moved out and away from Siddiqi. Goldman says the last time Obama saw Siddiqi was 1988.

18 **Adam Goldman:**

19 And he was living on the street. It's '92, '93. And it was Chandoo, another good friend of Obama's who stepped in and helped Siddiqi cleanup his act.

20 **Hemmer:**

21 Obama graduated from Columbia in 1983 with a degree in political science, but few apparently remember him there.

22 **Adam Goldman:**

23 We ended up speaking to more than 400 people who had graduated that year with Barack. They knew George Stephanopoulos that graduated the year before, but not Barack.

Hemmer:

Obama then worked in this midtown building.

Obama:

Eventually, a consulting house to a multinational corporation agreed to hire me as research assistant. As far as I could tell, I was the only black man in the company, a source of shame for me, but a source of considerable pride for the company's secretarial pool.

Hemmer:

But Obama wanted more.

Now an Ivy League graduate, Barack Obama packs up his blue Honda and heads west to Chicago. In the Windy City, Obama finds a job, a home and new friends, some of them controversial. That's next.

Twenty-three year old Obama was a freshly minted graduate from Columbia University when he first arrived here in the Windy City. Years later, he would write that Chicago gave him the sense of place and purpose he was looking for.

Obama:

I decided to become a community organizer. I'll organize black folks at the grass roots.

Linda Randle:

The role of a community organizer is to bring people together around an issue that everyone feels involved in.

Hemmer:

For three years Linda Randle worked with Obama to teach residents how to improve their tough living conditions on the South Side of Chicago.

Linda Randle:

Here, you can be booed by the organizations. They, uh, will curse you out. They will put you in place. They will walk with you. They will beat you down.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

I knew what we needed. I knew what we wanted, but I didn't know how to go about getting them. And that's what Barack did. And I could only pursue it because he showed me how.

Hemmer:

Loretta Augustine Herron [ph] and Yvonne Lloyd [ph] were board members of a church-based organization, Developing Communities Project, also known as DCP.

Obama worked as DCP's Director for \$13,000 a year.

Obama:

The Altgeld Gardens Public Housing Project sat at Chicago's southern most edge.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

These houses have not been refurbished in any way. So, they're basically the way they were back in the '80s.

You've got the Way Stop on the east. You've got a sludge plant on the north. You've got steel mills on the west. There are no jobs out here.

Hemmer:

The closest local branch of the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, also known as MET, was a 45-minute drive away.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

The problem is that you had to take public transportation. You had to go in such a roundabout way, it was very time consuming. It was a long trip.

Yvonne Lloyd:

It was too hard on the kids and the adults.

Hemmer:

Obama guided Yvonne and Loretta to set up a meeting with MET officials to demand a closer employment office.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

We had a good crowd. We had a good floor team.

Yvonne Lloyd:

Oh, yeah.

Hemmer:

But things got a little heated with the director.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

We were losing control. And so, suddenly I'm hearing this voice from way in the back of the room and he's-- and it was Barack. And he was, like, let Loretta speak. We want to hear from Loretta. We were able to retrieve the meeting.

Hemmer:

A year later, the new employment office was open for business. Here is Loretta giving a speech at the ribbon-cutting ceremony. To the right, Chicago's first African-American Mayor and one of Obama's early idols, Harold Washington.

As Obama became a fixture on Chicago's South Side, Yvonne and Loretta worried that he was not eating enough.

Yvonne Lloyd:

He was so thin. And I said, Lord, look at that little skinny boy. But, you know, I love him. And this was the-- this was the time of endearment, you know. That's the way I felt about it.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

We'd be pigging out and he'd be eating a spinach salad, you know?

Hemmer:

Obama was also hard at work with Linda Randle, taking on the Chicago Housing Authority on the problem of asbestos.

Linda Randle:

We worked three-- almost three years to get asbestos removed and to get repairs done.

Hemmer:

Also during this time, Lolo Soetoro died and a new mentor emerged.

Unidentified Participant:

Say thank you, Lord!

Hemmer:

While trying to recruit local churches to join his organization, a South Side pastor suggested Obama contact the Reverent Jeremiah Wright. He attended service one Sunday.

Obama:

The title of Reverend Wright's sermon that morning was, "The Audacity of Hope." I felt the tears running down my cheeks.

Allison Samuels:

Being the child of interracial marriage, um, he was searching for his identity.

Hemmer:

As the national correspondent for Newsweek, Allison Samuels has covered stories ranging from racism in Hollywood to NBA sex scandals.

Allison Samuels:

I think that was part of the spiritual journey that he ended up, you know, sort of getting into and to start to begin when he actually got to Chicago and got involved with Reverent Wright, is that he was on a spiritual journey to sort of find out, not only am I an African-American man, but what is my purpose here.

Hemmer:

Obama would join Reverend Wright's congregation.

Unidentified Participant:

Barack wasn't there, uh, because of Reverent Wright. He was there because of the community of people who were a part of the church he-- he worked with every day--.

Obama:

It was in these neighborhoods that I received the best education that I ever had. And where I learned the meaning of my Christian faith.

Hemmer:

But back in 1988, Obama still felt that what he'd done to serve the community was just not enough.

Unidentified Participant:

People think a lot more about you if you're a lawyer, so he said I need to be that person because I want to step forward in Chicago.

Hemmer:

Obama goes to Harvard, graduates with honors, and heads back to Chicago. How did he start in politics and how did he meet big time developer Tony Rezko, now a convicted felon. Next.

It was the summer of 1988. George H.W. Bush and Michael Dukakis face off in the race for the White House. And after three years on the south side of Chicago, working with people like Loretta and Yvonne, Barack Obama made a lasting impression as he prepared to move toward a career in politics.

Loretta Augustine Herron:

That empowerment that he gave us, that is a lifelong gift.

Unidentified Participant:

And he told his friends, "I need a law degree." He looked at the example of Harold Washington, the first black mayor of Chicago, who had a law degree from Northwestern.

Harold Washington:

1 Every day's a good day in Chicago.

2 **Hemmer:**

3 Like his father before him, Obama was accepted into Harvard. But prior to his arrival at law school, he
4 traveled to Kenya to meet a number of his relatives for the very first time.

5 **Obama:**

6 Family seemed to be everywhere; in stores, at the post office, on streets and in parks. My name belonged
7 and so I belonged.

8 **Hemmer:**

9 Obama discovered a personal attachment to his African roots.

10 **Obama:**

11 I saw that my life in America was connected with this small plot of earth an ocean away.

12 **Hemmer:**

13 He returned to America ready for his next challenge at Harvard Law.

14 **Brad Berenson:**

15 Barack was a natural leader in the best way.

16 **Hemmer:**

17 Brad Berenson, who worked for President Bush from 2001 to 2003, was a fellow Harvard classmate.

18 **Brad Berenson:**

19 I have a clear picture of him in his leather bomber jacket, always with a smile on his face. Barack was a
20 very laid-back cool guy. He was a few years older than many of the other students and not someone who
21 could be easily ruffled or upset.

22 **Hemmer:**

23 In February, 1990, Obama beat all other contenders to become the first African-American President of the
24 Harvard Law Review.

25 **Brad Berenson:**

Barack was extraordinarily skilled at maintaining something of a fragile peace among the fractious
liberals and conservatives on the review at the time.

Hemmer:

1 The accolades drew the attention of book publishers to the 28-year-old Obama, who would agree to write
2 a memoir of his life, Dreams From My Father.

3 Graduating with honors, Obama returned to the Windy City to solidify his political roots. He was also
4 falling in love with a fellow Harvard Law graduate, Michelle Robinson.

5 **Unidentified Participant:**

6 I forget him when I look at her. He went for a regular African-American woman, um, who was on the
7 same page.

8 **Unidentified Participant:**

9 Michelle brings a perspective on family and a commitment to family.

10 **Hemmer:**

11 Barack met Michelle, a Chicago native, in the summer of 1989 at the Chicago Law Offices of Sidley
12 Austin.

13 **Obama:**

14 She's a daughter of the South Side, raised in one of those bungalow style houses that I spent so many
15 hours visiting during my first year in Chicago.

16 **Unidentified Participant:**

17 You get a girl from the South Side of Chicago with two working class parents, um, how-- how more real
18 can you get?

19 **Hemmer:**

20 And before the wedding in October, 1992, they would mourn the death of Michelle's father, Frasier
21 Robinson, and Barack's grandfather, Stanley Dunham.

22 **Obama:**

23 Despite these heartaches, Michelle and I decided to go ahead with our wedding plans. Reverend Jeremiah
24 A. Wright, Jr. performed the service in the sanctuary of Trinity United Church of Christ.

25 **Hemmer:**

In this photo, the newlyweds stand with Michelle's mother, Marian, and Barack's mother, Ann.

The couple was rising in local political circles. Michelle was working in city government and Barack
accepted a teaching position at the University of Chicago's Law School. Obama also raised his profile
within Chicago by taking over as Executive Director of Project Vote, leading a highly successful voter
registration drive, enrolling thousands of voters. He was then hired by the law firm Davis, Miner,
Barnhill & Galland, where he worked full time from 1993 to 1997 and was of counsel until he became
U.S. Senator.

1 In 1995 a 34-year-old Obama began to set his sights on the Illinois State Senate.

2 **Unidentified Participant:**

3 It's a tough community and they don't-- they don't welcome you in with open arms politically.

4 **Hemmer:**

5 Former Federal Judge and U.S. Congressman Abner Mikva recalls Obama's first election. In the fray was the district sitting Senator, Alice Palmer.

6 **Abner Mikva:**

7 She decided she wanted to run for Congress and she was unsuccessful in the primary, and then decided she wanted to take her seat back in the Senate.

8 **Unidentified Participant:**

9 She has to file her petitions very quickly. And a lot of the names were just printed in rather than signed.
10 And so, he challenges her petitions and he knocks her off the ballot. And so he challenges everybody's
11 petition and winds up knocking all the other candidates off the ballot.

12 **Senator John Cullerton:**

13 In politics, that is standard operating procedure.

14 **Hemmer:**

15 State Senator John Cullerton has been a member of Illinois' General Assembly for 30 years.

16 **Senator John Cullerton:**

17 If somebody runs against you and they don't have enough petitions, normally most people are going to want to knock them off the ballot.

18 **Unidentified Participant:**

19 It was meticulous, though, how he and his campaign went through to essentially knock out a-- a lot of democratic competition.

20 **Unidentified Participant:**

21 Everybody has done that.

22 **Unidentified Participant:**

23 But that really showed that he could play some cutthroat politics when he needed to.

24 **Hemmer:**

25

1 In November, 1996, Barack Obama won his race for the State Senate, representing Chicago's South Side.
2 It was here in the Capitol Building in Springfield, Illinois where he would begin to weave his way
3 through the vigorous battlefield of Chicago politics.

4 **Unidentified Participant:**

5 When some people describe it as hand-to-hand combat, is that a fair description?

6 **Unidentified Participant:**

7 Well, it's very competitive. It's all in the same party.

8 **Hemmer:**

9 In 1999 he entered the race for the U.S. House of Representatives against former Black Panther and three-
10 term Congressman Bobby Rush. Obama would lose by a landslide.

11 **Unidentified Participant:**

12 He had some things to learn about politics in Illinois, and particularly about politics in the South Side.

13 **Hemmer:**

14 So, he was back to work in the State Senate.

15 **Unidentified Participant:**

16 He was very close to Senate President Emil Jones.

17 [Documentary Stops.]

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 We realize that the, um-- that news clip was a bit long. The items that we wanted to cover were already
20 discussed and so we thought we would end it, although you all seemed very interested in it as it was
21 moving along. There are a couple of things that we wanted to point out about that report by Bill Hemmer.

22 And we're going to bring this up again later on today with an investigative reporter from New Orleans
23 named Al Landry, who we've assigned to cover this matter fully. And that is that you will note that
24 Obama stated during the campaign speech that he had traveled to Pakistan in 1981, in that transition
25 period between Occidental and Columbia.

And by the way, uh, Your Honor, we wish to enter this, uh, film into-- or this documentary into evidence
in as much as the defendants have chosen not to represent themselves, we see no reason why it should
outstanding be a part of the evidence and the jury be able to review it if they so desire to do so.

But what I'd like to-- the jury to focus on out of that piece that you saw, as presented by Bill Hemmer and
documented by Fox News, is that Obama made a statement at a campaign stop early in April, that he had
traveled to Pakistan. Now, this statement had not been previously made known. I don't think the
campaign was aware of it and it gas a gaff by Obama.

1 A few days after Obama made the statement about traveling to Pakistan in 1981, the-- on April the 19th
2 the State Department Passport Office was broken into. Now, we're going to ask Investigative Reporter Al
Landry to elaborate on that break-in a little bit later on today in a telephone interview to help us be clear
about what took place on the 19th of April at the State Department, the Passport Office.

3 What I want us to focus on as well, as we build a pattern here, is that you remember Linda Bentley's
4 testimony regarding Obama's statement to George Stephanopoulos on the 8th of September, 2008, that he
5 registered for the Selective Service in 1979 upon graduating from high school. We were able to discover
6 that there was no Selective Service in 1979 and the Selective Service or the draft was not reinstituted until
1980. And so, what we're going to demonstrate is that, when Obama made that misstatement as well, the
powers that be, we're going to call them the CIA, went into operation to change the Selective Service
registration of Obama and to give him a Selective Service registration card, although it was a bogus one,
as we were able to see, from Linda Bentley's testimony on yesterday-- on Saturday, rather.

7 Now, he makes a statement again that had not been previously discussed in the news or anyplace else
8 about a travel to Pakistan. Well, to correct that statement now, because the Passport Office would
9 demonstrate whether or not he did travel to Pakistan and, if so, on what passport. The Passport Office
10 was broken into a few days later and first reports were that the passport of Hillary Clinton had been
compromised by some break-in. And then, later on in the same news cycle, they stated, well, Senator
McCain's passport had also been compromised. And then, finally, Senator Obama's passport had been
compromised by the passport break-in on the 19th of April.

11 Now, we're going to ask Al Landry about the contractors and those who have been charged with the
12 break-in at the Passport Office. But we want to point up that a young man named Lieutenant Quarles
Harris lost his life as a part of that investigation. He was cooperating with federal authorities about what
13 he knew about the passport break-in and whose passports were sprung. But we want to begin to point to
14 when Obama makes a statement that had not been previously known regarding passport, a Selective
Service or travel, then the campaign gets involved or the CIA gets involved, or someone gets involved to
15 try to correct his statements to make the record fit statements he makes. So, we want you to focus on that.

16 However, the highlight of this particular presentation was to demonstrate Obama's years at Columbia.
17 Not a lot of time was spent there, but you heard the reporter state that 400 students were interviewed and
none of them knew Obama. That's pretty incredible for a school like Columbia. I mean, they already
18 know who some of you are. You've been standing around a couple of days. They've seen your faces. I
think that the report by Fox News is an accurate one. No one knew Obama. We're going to demonstrate
that he wasn't there.

19 But there's another statement that Obama makes, that reporter makes, about his working for a consulting
20 firm, which was Business Development or Business International Development Corporation, a job that he
worked for, a corporation that was owned by the CIA that he worked for in 1983. And this has been
21 documented that Business International Development Corporation was indeed a contractor with the CIA
with contracts in Karachi and Obama did work for them. What we want you to pay careful note to,
22 however, is that we're going to present another documentary on "Becoming Barack," put together by
another film group, which will indicate that Obama states that, after graduating from Columbia, for two
23 years he did not have a job. You're going to hear him state in his first public interview in 1994, and you'll
see that in the upcoming documentary a little bit later on today, that he sent out resumes for two years and
24 could not land a job as a community organizer. Now, it's kind of strange that you could have such a
prestigious degree from Columbia University and stay unemployed for two years. But he's going to say
25 that in the next documentary we will see a little bit later on today.

1 And it's important to note as well, because the way Bill Hemmer presented the presentation of Obama's
2 appearance or finally coming to Chicago was that it was right after Columbia. It was not. Obama did not
3 appear in Columbia-- in Chicago, rather, until September of 1985. He graduated, or should have
4 graduated, in May of 1983. Now, we're witnessing as we march around Columbia now, we're
5 witnessing the graduation exercises of the 2010 classes. Did you see the banners out there? Today also
6 people with gowns on. May is the year of graduation. Obama should have graduated in May of 1983. He
7 did not appear. And one of the women that you say testifying there will testify as well, Obama came to
8 Chicago in September of 1985. So, there's a two-year gap between graduating from Columbia and
9 actually showing up to be a community organizer in the city of Chicago.

10 A couple other things and then we're going to call our next witness. Obama states that he attended
11 Columbia, but did not live on campus and that's quite possible. However-- and I can believe that he didn't
12 live on campus. It just seems a bit unseemly. We have walked around the entire environs. If you march
13 Morningside Park you see how beautiful that is and all those houses in that particular area. Most of all of
14 that is Columbia University or Columbia affiliated. The housing, either for professors or for workers or
15 for administrators. As you can see, Columbia dominates that part of this community. And some of the
16 housing is quite ornate, really beautiful, comfortable and students live there. I mean, if you're going
17 outstanding Columbia, obviously you got it like that.

18 To have lived on 96th Street is a bit unseemly when you could have simply applied to the Registrar's
19 Office or the Community Affairs and probably gotten housing somewhere within the environs of
20 Columbia, rather than way down on 96th Street. But I won't charge that he didn't live there. What I do
21 want to state is this, is that when he talked about his experience, as you just heard him, he said, oh, yeah,
22 I remember being in New York, Greenwich Village. Well, this is Harlem. He said nothing about 125th
23 Street. He said nothing about the Apollo Theater. Nothing about Frank's Restaurant or La Famile's [ph]
24 before Sylvia became so popular during the early '80s. Nothing about the environs of this community, but
25 Greenwich Village is what he talked about and Central Park.

So, it seems a bit strange to me as he pointed up that his mother-- and we want to also point up that he, on
the campaign, stated on several occasions his mother would wake him up at 4:00 in the morning and say,
buster, this no fun for me either and feed him his breakfast and teach him. But she also wanted to expose
him to Mahalia Jackson, to Dr. King and to a few others, as you saw in that piece just a few moments ago.
In other words, she was pushing him towards what she believed was his roots. But when he came to an
area that personifies his roots, he had no interaction with anybody within this community, such as
Mahalia Jackson or Alan Clayton Powell or with Professor James Cone or Dr. Cornel West. We want to
point out those distinctions about what he says and what seems to be the truth.

We're not going to try to make the case that Dreams From My Father, a very poetic title, was not written
by Obama, but rather by William Ayers. We're not going to try to make that case. It's not important for
us. However, we need to indicate that probably a large number of the inconsistencies of Obama's
statements are because-- or is because the writer was someone other than himself, namely William
Ayers.

I think that we want to focus on those two things. One other thing is that there are no pictures whatsoever
of his being at Columbia. There's not one. There is that picture of him sitting on a park bench with his
grandmother and grandfather, and they all looked a little bit photo-shopped. I'm not challenging that.
That would have been somewhere in the environs of Central Park, not within-- the next time we travel
around Columbia, if you look at the quad of the Low Library, the Butler Library and the actual Hamilton
Way, it is a beautiful quad and that's where everybody takes graduation pictures, or out in front of
Columbia. To have no pictures graduating from Columbia with that beautiful blue gown on is just
strange. But at Harvard we see a totally different presentation of interaction. I want you to please focus

on those things as these things are extremely important in building the credibility of his statements, and also the strength of the case that we wish to present.

Finally, he did not go directly from-- if he graduated Columbia-- and they did issue him a degree, by the way, and that's what we're contending or challenging. But he did not enter-- he would've graduated from Columbia in 1983 according to his statements and what would have been normal. However, he did not enter Harvard until 1988. Now, it's not unusual for some students to take a hiatus and not go directly from undergraduate to graduate school. That's not unusual. However, usually in Ivy League school settings, most students continue right into their post-graduate studies. Obama spent five years between what would have allegedly have been his time at Columbia to his entrance in August of 1988 at Harvard; five years that we have to try to account for; where he was at and what he was doing. Ultimately, he graduated from Harvard in 1981. And there's just another question that a C-student at Occidental becomes an honor student at Harvard, the most difficult law school on the planet.

Finally, Wayne Allyn Root, who has given me permission to enter his statements into evidence here, I wish to summarize them. First of all, I've had three major conversations with Wayne Allyn Root going back as early as last year. He has been on the Manning Report in terms of being interviewed as a guest, and we've talked-- well, several phone calls over the last week preparing for this trial. And I-- he was supposed to testify yesterday and it was my mistake of not getting him up and we would have had his testimony. But, I think this will be sufficient.

Wayne Allyn Root, who graduated in 1983, a political science major. Would have graduated-- Obama would have graduated in that exact same class. Now, Columbia obviously is a very diverse school, but-- and with a lot of different programs. The political science program is a major where students will generally study the same subjects because, in order to acquire that degree, you have to study a certain amount of subjects.

Wayne Allyn Root, who during the 2008 campaign ran as Vice President of the Libertarian Party, stated that he spent four years at Columbia, two of which Obama should have been there, and he never knew him, never heard of him, never knew of anybody else at Columbia that ever heard of him or knew him. He states, and I quote, "I don't have a classmate who ever knew Barack Obama at Columbia. Ever. Nobody recalls him. I'm not exaggerating. I'm not kidding." Root adds that he was also, like Obama, the class of '83 political science and pre-law, he says. "You don't get more exact or closer than that. Never. But yet, I never met him in my life. Don't know anyone who ever met him. And at the class reunion, our 20th year reunion five years ago, who was asked to be the speaker of the class?" And Wayne Allyn Root says, "Me. I was the one."

"No one ever heard of Barack. And five years ago nobody even knew who he was. The guy who writes the class notes, whose the kind of, as we say in New York, the macho guy who knows everybody, has yet to find a person, one human being from Columbia who ever met Obama. Is not that strange? It's very strange," Wayne Allyn Root states. He also states that Obama's photograph does not appear in the school's yearbook. And Obama consistently declines requests to talk about his years at Columbia or provide school records or provide the name of any former classmates or friends while he attended Columbia, in the quote of Wayne Allyn Root.

So, my friends, I think you can't get any clearer than that. The-- now, Obama will respond and I'll offer his response to this, where he was at. But Wayne Allyn Root's pretty highly-- he's very highly visible. And I think he's honest about this matter because he's not the only one. No one knew him. No one saw him there. So, we want to find out why for two years in a school like Columbia and with a name like Obama and a personality like Obama that no one would notice such a person. Two years at Columbia.

1 What I'd like to do at this time, I'd like to call our first physical witness of the day to add to this
2 testimony, and that would be the person of Sabbath Lafleur, if she's here.

3 **Bailiff:**

4 Good morning. Would you raise your right hand and state your full name for this Court?

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 My name is Sabbath [?_] Lafleur.

7 **Bailiff:**

8 Ms. Lafleur, do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth in here today?

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 Yes.

11 **Bailiff:**

12 Thank you.

13 **Mr. Judge _____:**

14 Okay. You may take your seat.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Thank you, Ms. Lafleur. And for full disclosure, while we've had several people, and we will continue to
17 have several people, that have acted as investigators and aided us in this case, and we're very much
18 appreciative of them. Obviously, resource-wise it was the accommodating thing to do to try to get as
19 many skilled people from within our congregation, as we did with Mr. Attorney Counselor _____ who
20 gave a spectacular report on yesterday. We've tried to use our members who have skills at various things.
21 And Sabbath Lafleur, who is a member-- and if you've been around the last couple of days enjoying lunch
22 downstairs, she is the President of the Atlah Superior Food Service. And Mr. Cooper, you've been raving
23 about those meals. And the food is absolutely delicious, there's no doubt about it. I eat better than
24 anybody in the city of New York and they've got great restaurants here, because of Sabbath really has a
25 very professional restaurant. And by the way, thank all of you for your observation of this house and how
well you've been treated by the members. I pray that you have been well received and that you've
enjoyed your time here. We have a few more days left. But the food is absolutely great and Sabbath has
been the-- along with her husband, they have been the proprietors of Atlah Food Service.

Now, Ms. Lafleur, if I may, could you tell me-- while I've spoken about what you do here, could you tell
me a little bit about how long you've been here at the church and how you got here and something about
your upbringing, and how do you have a name such as Lafleur?

S. Lafleur:

I've been a member of this church for 11 years. I came to this church-- my mother actually brought me to
this church. I was getting ready to get married to my husband and I was not a member of any church at

1 the time. And my mother was a member here. And she had stated that-- she had told us numerous times
2 of how great her pastor was and how much we needed to come to the church and we needed to visit the
3 church and so forth. And she said if you come to my church, my pastor can marry you. So, we came.
4 We did marriage counseling with Pastor Manning. And eventually, Pastor married us and we became
5 members ever since then. My husband loved the church. As soon as he got here he said this is where
6 we're going to stay and we've been members ever since.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Very well. Now, let's see. Were you born here in America?

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 Yes, sir.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Okay. Now-- but your parents, where were they born?

13 **S. Lafleur:**

14 My parents were born and raised in Lagos in Nigeria.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Okay. Does your-- do your parents now live in America? Are they--?

17 **S. Lafleur:**

18 Yes, they live in America. They are American citizens now.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 Okay. Very well. Do you travel back and forth to Nigeria to visit, or you just pretty much have a stable
21 life here in America?

22 **S. Lafleur:**

23 I have a stable life here in America.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 The Atlah Superior, how is it doing this week? Is it -- is business good?

S. Lafleur:

It's excellent.

Rev. Manning:

Business is excellent.

1 **S. Lafleur:**

2 Yes.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Are the-- and you're treating the people fairly? You're giving them large portions.

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 Yes, sir.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Okay. Alright. Okay. Well, I haven't had the opportunity to enjoy much this week I've been so busy.
9 But certainly afterwards, it's an ongoing process. Did you tell the people they could also-- we could send
10 packaged food to them when they go back to Texas, Florida and Arizona?

10 **S. Lafleur:**

11 Yes. We would definitely ship your food to you. Visit our websites. All the food you had here, we will
12 ship it to you.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 Now, what about Steve Cooper? You know, he's a creative-- everybody knows Steve Cooper. Can we
15 set him up on a regular scale to come to have lunch or something like that?

15 **S. Lafleur:**

16 Definitely. We could work something out. Talk to me later.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Okay. Alright. If you're like me, I-- one of the things that I find makes life meaningful-- and there are
19 two things. One is your wife and got a good meal. After that, nothing's really important. At least that's
20 what I've discovered. Someone said that, a whole lot wiser than I am. Solomon said that years ago, the
21 only two things you can enjoy is your wife and a good meal. And I'll tell you, I have the opportunity to
22 do both all the time. Of course, my wife is an excellent cook, too. She is. [?----]. She's better than
23 Sabbath, but--. I just want Sabbath to-- where's my wife at? She's back there.

24 Okay. Very well. Now, Sabbath, I have a great deal of confidence in you. When you were given Atlah
25 Superior, you were given Atlah Superior because of your demonstration of commitment, of honesty and
26 integrity. And what we've been trying to do here in this community for a goodly number of years is to
27 build a sense that we are people who have been if-- in the words of James Cone, oppressed, if that's true.
28 We've been a part of a system in America where perhaps one will say America was not fair to us at some
29 point.

30 But what this church has been working on now for a goodly number of years is to destroy the stereotypes
31 about this community of Harlem; about the drugs, the violence and the attitude, the work responsibilities

1 that people are normally perceived that from television programs, and from reality as well. And so, this
2 church spends all of its time pretty much swimming upstream. Because what we are projecting and
3 preaching and presenting as the truth is not necessarily always accepted by the indigenous people of the
4 community. That is to say most indigenous people of the community are convinced in their minds that
5 the world is against us, that we're being held down. And we just need some justice. And we have been
6 working to try to state that, if we put our hand in God's hand, if God be for us, then you tell me who can
7 be against us. And that's scripture, by the way. And we've done a fairly good job of getting that word
8 out. However, we're up against a lot of competition. Because the general information flowing and the
9 general understanding within the mindset of the African-American or black people is that they are
10 convinced that the whole world is against them, and that they would be a better people if the world was
11 not so cruel to them.

12 Now, I don't agree with that. I've tried to express in our teaching, and you've been very supportive, you
13 and your husband, that we're made in the image and likeness of All Mighty God. We are His creation.
14 And I've often used the example that, if it was God's desire to bless Nigeria the way he has blessed New
15 York, ain't no man riding or walking, black nor white, can stop God from making Nigeria as prosperous
16 and blessed as New York. God can do it if he wants to do it. And by the way, I don't mean to get into a
17 sermon here. This is-- I'm trying to get someplace if you'll just give me a couple of moments.

18 What I've tried and what this woman personifies so wonderfully, and the reason why she's testifying
19 today, before she gives that testimony, she's been so supportive of understanding the process. But this
20 whole idea about the black President and the black persona is that we have got-- and I talk about we, the
21 indigenous people, we've got a problem with God, not with our fellow man. Because if God takes the
22 mind to raise us up, nobody can hold us down. Nigeria, New York as an example. We went on to try to
23 tell people to love this land. Love America. Love it. God's blessed it. Why would you hate something
24 that obviously God has blessed so. You've been very supportive of that.

25 And Atlah Superior represents, I think, for people a quality of food that's very tasty, well prepared. And
some of you may have noticed, and I pray that I'm speaking accurately at this point, that the members of
this congregation are surprisingly different from what you might expect in a community such as this.
That their attitudes are a big different. That they have a greater sense of professionalism and they don't
have a sense of distaste or dislike. You may have noticed that. At least I pray that you have. We have
been working on that. I believe that what we have done in this congregation we can do to the whole of
the black and African-American nation. We can do it-- what we've done here, we can spread all across
the nation. We're working on it. That's why this trial or this advent of Obama is so critical.

But having said that, I just wanted to present this woman as to who she is. I've asked her to be honest, to
be diligent and to investigate Obama's years at Columbia University. And Sabbath, would you tell us
something about what you've found. And if you need an assistant to come and later on testify, we'll
accept that as well, but what did you find?

S. Lafleur:

I started off the research with first looking at his background. So, I started off with looking at his
education at elementary school. And in my research I found out that he went to Punahou School, which
is located in Hawaii. His mother brought him there at 10 years old. So, as a fifth grader he entered into
the Punahou School. And then I looked into-- he then went from Punahou Elementary School into the
very elite Punahou Academy, which is a high school. He entered that school from 9th grade to the 12th
grade.

Rev. Manning:

Are both of these schools private schools, or one was a public school and at the 10th year, or fifth grade, was that private or public?

S. Lafleur:

The elementary was a private-- I'm sorry, is a public school.

Rev. Manning:

Public school.

S. Lafleur:

The high school was private.

Rev. Manning:

Do you have any idea what it cost to go to the private high school? What it was on an annual basis?

S. Lafleur:

No. No.

Rev. Manning:

Okay. What name did he attend those schools under?

S. Lafleur:

Every article that I found, they never talked about his last name, but they automatically stated that he was named Barry. That's what he was called, Barry, Barry, Barry. The only reason why, he may have been under Obama is because there was an article that I found in the Punahou School Magazine. And it stated that when he was playing basketball that he played so well that the students would chant Barry Obama and Obama was spelled B-O-M-B-E-R.

Rev. Manning:

Okay.

S. Lafleur:

And that was the name that they said they chanted. I found articles that stated there is no proof to whether he came in as Barry Soetoro or Barry Obama. They don't know whether he legally changed his name or not after the-- after his mother divorced his step-father. So, it just made mention of his first name. We definitely know that he was called Barry.

Rev. Manning:

He was called Barry--.

S. Lafleur:

1 Yes--.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 By the time he got back to-- from Indonesia and started in the Hawaiian Public School System. So, Barry
4 was definitely his name. Did you get any information or do any investigation of his education in Jakarta?

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 No.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 You didn't follow up on that.

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 No.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Alright. Now, being Barry at this very elitist school in Hawaii, you have not been able to look at the
13 records, you were just looking at news articles or magazine publishing, but nothing about the actual
14 record of the name that he registered at the school as, so you don't know whether or not he was Barry
15 Soetoro or whether he was Barry Obama.

16 **S. Lafleur:**

17 Well, there was an article that was written in which photographs were taken, in which his step-father, they
18 said that he was registered. There was a school that he attended in Jakarta where he was registered as
19 Barry Soetoro. They said his father adopted him, legally adopted him and gave him his last name. And
20 on that documentation it did state that he attended that school under the name of Barry Soetoro.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 Okay. That would've been the St. Francis Assisi Christian School in Jakarta.

23 **S. Lafleur:**

24 Yes.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Well, is the name Barry a name that was given to him upon Lolo Soetoro adopting him, or was he Barry
at birth? Because it appears that on the Certificate of Live Birth that we've seen on the website that he
was Barack, he was born Barack Obama. That's what they're alleging, that he wasn't born Barry. He was
born Barack.

S. Lafleur:

1 Yeah. I found the same findings. The-- it's stating that he was born under the name Barack. How he
2 came across the name Barry they don't get into specific details about. But there's no doubt that the was
3 called Barry up until he went-- even to Occidental.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 Okay. Well, I guess that what I'm trying to say, and I hear you clearly, is that then there was a definite
6 name change because for whatever else has happened with this Certificate of Live Birth, is I believe that
7 Barack Obama is what he was when he came out of his mother's womb.

8 **S. Lafleur:**

9 Right.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 So now the name Barry gets a lot of play. Did you find any evidence of when the name was changed
12 from Barry back to Barack?

13 **S. Lafleur:**

14 There are some articles that I found which stated that, in the year of 1980, he may have changed his name
15 from Barry to Barack. But there is no proof, there's no legal proof that that actually took place.

16 **Rev. Manning:**

17 Okay. Now, his years at Occidental, what were you able to find out there about his name, about his
18 grades, about his student life activity, etc.?

19 **S. Lafleur:**

20 Well, we know that he entered Occidental again as Barry. Again, I found articles and videos of former
21 classmates who noted him as Barry when they talk about him. They said Barry did this or Barry did that.
22 He was always noted as a very good speaker. He was also noted as a party person. He took drugs. He
23 joined the Apartheid movement during Occidental. It was said that his political turning point came from
24 Occidental when he joined the Apartheid movement. And it stated that he also spoke at a rally that took
25 place there at Occidental. We know that he learned of Marxist ideas as well. He had many friends who
were Palestinian or from Iran and he surrounded himself with those kind of people.

Rev. Manning:

In your research you discovered he had Palestinian friends or--.

S. Lafleur:

Yes--.

Rev. Manning:

Iranian friends or Muslim friends in general. Did you ever discover him with what is a traditional-- in
California, not in Hawaii, but in California, what is a traditional African-American or black friend?

1 **S. Lafleur:**

2 No.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 No?

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 No. There were some articles that stated that he may have had a few African-American friends but, for
7 the most part, his friends were Muslim or from Palestine and so forth.

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 Up until the point-- I'm not sure if you went this far in your investigation, of his joining the Trinity United
10 Church of Christ, were there ever any mentions of a traditionally black or African-American person that
11 was a friend of his, or even an associate of his?

12 **S. Lafleur:**

13 There was mention that-- there was no specific mention of any specific persons, but there was mention
14 that he did have some African-American friends. But most of the articles pointed more on the fact that
15 his friends were Muslim and from Iran and so forth.

16 **Rev. Manning:**

17 Okay. If we can leave Occidental. If you have more to say about Occidental I'll hear it, but if not, let's--
18 now, he transferred, he matriculated from Occidental into Columbia. And he talks about his friendship at
19 Columbia. And yet, there is continually the friendship of Muslims or Pakistanis or others of the Islamic
20 faith.

21 **S. Lafleur:**

22 Yes.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 But no traditionally blacks.

25 **S. Lafleur:**

No.

Rev. Manning:

You've lived in this community now. You live right here on 119th Street, I believe. Is that right?

S. Lafleur:

1 Um-hmm.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 And you've been to Columbia with us during protests. Have you-- did you actually go into Columbia's
4 archives and do any research there yourself, or you sent someone--?

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 No, I had two assistants. They went into Columbia's archives and they looked into all of the yearbooks
7 and other books noted during the time of 1980-- between 1980 and 1985. And they did their own
8 research and they came up with their own findings.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 Okay. And they're going to be able to give that to us--.

11 **S. Lafleur:**

12 Yes.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 So, could you summarize what they found and then we'll have them actually enter into evidence what
15 they did find? But give us a summary of what they found as they searched the yearbooks from 1980 to
16 1985.

17 **S. Lafleur:**

18 Yes. What they found, again, as you stated earlier, there are absolutely no pictures of Barack Obama in
19 any of the yearbooks. Not one picture. There was a so-called classmate by the name of Phil Bonner [ph]
20 in one of the Columbia magazines where they stated that he was actually a roommate of Obama. He also
21 was not in any of the yearbooks. There was a professor, Professor Baron [ph]. I believe his name was
22 Michael Baron, who was a professor to Obama when they said he was a student there. He also was not
23 listed in any of the yearbooks.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Could I ask you to back up for just a second.

S. Lafleur:

Um-hmm.

Rev. Manning:

Phil Bonner. He and Obama were roommates, is that right?

S. Lafleur:

Yes.

1 **Rev. Manning:**
2 Is he Islamic or is he-- or is he white?

3 **S. Lafleur:**
4 He's white.

5 **Rev. Manning:**
6 Did your research reveal whether or not Phil Bonner had been a student at Occidental?

7 **S. Lafleur:**
8 He was a student at Occidental, but they had no proof whatsoever stating that he was an actual student at
9 Columbia University.

10 **Rev. Manning:**
11 Did you find anything in the research stating that Phil Bonner also transferred from Occidental at the
12 same hour that Obama did? Any--?

13 **S. Lafleur:**
14 None whatsoever.

15 **Rev. Manning:**
16 Did-- no, they're both living together here in Columbia at the-- in New York, rather. How could Phil
17 Bonner have gone to Occidental and completed-- living here in New York?

18 **S. Lafleur:**
19 Yeah. They did-- I'm not sure how far they got into the research of Phil Bonner. In their research they
20 were looking to see whether or not he was an actual student at Columbia. And again, there is absolutely
21 no proof that he was actually a student at Columbia at all.

22 **Rev. Manning:**
23 You're talking about Phil Bonner.

24 **S. Lafleur:**
25 Yes.

Rev. Manning:
Well, let me ask another question, then. Did you do any research on what is traditional transferring of
students, practices by Columbia University? That is to say is that something that's done quite often, that
students transfer from other colleges to become a part of the Columbia group in the undergraduate level?

1 Is it something that happens quite often, quite frequently, or is it something that happens rarely? Did you
do any research in--?

2 **S. Lafleur:**

3 Yes. It's very rare that students will transfer from another four-year school to Columbia. And I actually
4 found the statistics of transfer students to Columbia. And in one year they had about 1,700 students who
5 applied as transfer students and Columbia only accepted 106 of them. So, it's very rare. It's a very
6 difficult school to enter into. You have to have a 3.5 overall GPA. You have to have a letter of
recommendation. You have to have a letter of good standing from your current constitute-- I'm sorry,
your current institution. You have to have your SAT scores in order to transfer as a transfer student to
Columbia.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Did Mr. Obama have a 3.5--?

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 Definitely not. No. He was definitely a C student.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 But yet he was accepted.

13 **S. Lafleur:**

14 Yes. So they say.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Alright. Summarizing now if you can, Obama was not in any of the yearbooks. When they have a listing
17 of the students, you don't see his photograph in anyplace from 1980 to 1985 he does not show up.

18 **S. Lafleur:**

19 No. Not even listed under absent.

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 Did you investigate the name of Obama only, or Soetoro as well?

22 **S. Lafleur:**

23 They researched Barry Soetoro. They researched Barry Obama. They researched Barack Obama.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Now, in the yearbook there are obviously various groups and clubs and fraternities and that kind of a
thing that happens as well. African Student Union and various organizations that students tend to belong
to. Did you view it to see whether or not his name appeared in any of those?

S. Lafleur:

His name was listed under no groups, nothing in the political science department. The Chairman of the Department of the Political science Department at that time was Mark Chalmers [ph]. And in a New York Observer article written in 2008, the reporter stated that he wrote an email where he stated he didn't know Obama as well. He didn't know him as a student there. And you're talking about--.

Rev. Manning:

And this was an article in the New York Observer--.

S. Lafleur:

Yes--.

Rev. Manning:

That the program Chairman of the Political Science Department, who would have had to oversee Obama's graduation, stated he didn't know him.

S. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

Is it possible that you could have simply made an error that you didn't-- you weren't thorough, you didn't look and Obama was just kind of a student that didn't interact very much? He was a wallflower, if you will, and that you could've just missed him somehow or other?

S. Lafleur:

Looking at his background again when-- as I started from elementary school, it's not possible at all. As I looked at his status in elementary school, there were teachers who talked about him, remembering him. His fifth grade teacher stated how he was a chubby round-faced kid who smiled a lot. When he went to high school, he had teachers who spoke about him. He had classmates who spoke about him. When he went to Harvard, he had professors who spoke about him. He had classmates who spoke about him. And in Columbia, there's absolutely no one that speaks about him. The professor that he claims to have spoken about him, you can't find anywhere. The other professor who was the one who said-- who was said to be his English teacher at Columbia, died in 2005. The so-called roommate, Phil Bonner, who was said to have gone to Columbia with him, you can't locate anywhere. So, I find it hard to believe that him being the person he was, he was a part of the Apartheid movement in Occidental. He spoke at a rally there. He also spoke at a rally in Harvard when he was there. He was definitely into the political field. He spoke very well, as many people have stated in articles that I've read. It's hard to believe that no one, absolutely no one would remember him. It's very unlikely that that would be the case.

Rev. Manning:

Just as a point of information, and I'll ask for your observation, Bishop Desmond Tutu won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1984. And he did so for his work in South Africa against the Apartheid movement. A

spirit of calm he tried to present and the world recognized his great effort. In 1983 the world was in a turmoil over the atrocity of Apartheid in South Africa and the pass laws that were in place through the five pillars of Apartheid. And nearly every campus in America had strong anti-Apartheid movements and students were traveling to South Africa.

S. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

There was not a school, not even a little small school, that did not involve itself in 1983 and in 1984 in the Apartheid movement. So, it would seem to reason then-- and of course you're observing the yearbooks, the various groups, that Obama would have been an outspoken person--.

S. Lafleur:

--Definitely--.

Rev. Manning:

--Of Apartheid.

S. Lafleur:

Yeah.

Rev. Manning:

At Columbia.

S. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

Because it would've been a great platform from which he could speak. He did that at Harvard, by the way.

S. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

And by the way, just for a point of information, '83 and '84-- and '83 in particular, were the most explosive years in South Africa. I think the Sharpsville Massacre took place around that time. And the-- actually, Apartheid began to crumble in 1984 after Bishop Desmond Tutu received the Nobel Prize. And later on Mandela was released from prison.

1 Anything you want to say in summation?

2 **S. Lafleur:**

3 Yes. In addition to what you were stating, in 1981 at Columbia, again, there was a strong movement of
4 the Apartheid. In the research that I've done, they have many pictures taken during that time of the
5 students protesting, carrying the signs and many different political groups were set up during that time
6 because of that movement. If he went to Columbia, he would definitely no doubt have been involved in
7 that. And again, I saw no proof whatsoever that he was.

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 You didn't see him in any pictures--.

10 **S. Lafleur:**

11 --No--.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 --Or any of the groups, any of the protests, any of the marching, any of the demonstration. You didn't see
14 his face in any picture--.

15 **S. Lafleur:**

16 --Nothing--.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 --At Columbia--.

19 **S. Lafleur:**

20 No.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 During that process, during that time. Alright. Is that it for your testimony?

23 **S. Lafleur:**

24 Just one more thing?

25 **Rev. Manning:**

One more thing. Fine. You can do two more things if you like. We got time.

S. Lafleur:

Also in my research, I looked into Patrice Lumumba University. And that is the school in Russia. We
started getting emails stating that Obama was a student there. And so, I did research into the Patrice

1 Lumumba University and I wondered why they would say that the was actually a student there. And what
2 I found in my research--.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Now, when you say "they," who do you mean, "they?"

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 Different reporters, different media outlets stated that he was a student there.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 You're talking online reporters, or bloggers, or that sort?

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 Yes, yes.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Okay.

13 **S. Lafleur:**

14 And so, in my research, I found that Patrice Lumumba University was originally founded in 1960 and it
15 was founded by the Soviet Union Communist Party. And the reason they put the school together was,
16 again, to recruit and train young people and to teach them Marxist ideas, so that they can then overrun
17 Third World countries with Communism. And so, I realized that at that point that they were trying to
18 associate that with him. But I-- whether or not he actually attended Patrice Lumumba-- because what
19 they were saying was that instead of going to Columbia, that he was actually a student there at Patrice
20 Lumumba during those years.

21 I also did research and found out-- again as you stated and as we saw in the documentary, that he did
22 travel to Pakistan in 1981. Now the problem with that is, in 1981, American citizens were banned to
23 travel to Pakistan.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Why? Why?

S. Lafleur:

It was on the list of dangerous countries, because is 100% or 90% populated with Muslims. And so, there
was a ban from the U.S. Customs.

Rev. Manning:

And there was a war-- the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--

S. Lafleur:

1 Yes. So U.S. citizens were banned to travel to Pakistan during that time. So the question then is, and I
2 know that this is not what we're here for, we're focusing on Columbia, but the question would then be, if
he indeed traveled to Pakistan, and we know that he did, what passport did he travel with?

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Were you able to determine that?

5 **S. Lafleur:**

6 Well, as I looked further into my research, it's possible that he did travel on an Indonesian passport. And
7 if he traveled with an Indonesian passport, what it stated was that the U.S. would not have known that he
traveled with such a passport. But it would make sense that that's how he would've gotten into Pakistan.

8 The other thing is I found research that proved that, during that time, the only persons who would have
9 been allowed to go into Pakistan would have been government officials, or those working for the
government in some kind of way.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 Could I take you back to the school in Russia that was founded to teach Marxism to young leaders in
12 Africa. Who were these emails coming from, stating that Obama did indeed, during the years that he
would have been at Columbia, that he was at this Patrice Lumumba school in Russia, under the auspices
13 of Columbia University? Were they coming from people that were supportive of Obama, or were they
coming from Columbia school, or they-- where would generalize that they were coming from?

14 **S. Lafleur:**

15 Well, I believe that they were coming from supporters. And the reason is that--.

16 **Rev. Manning:**

17 --And does that mean they are now willing to concede that Obama wasn't there at Columbia physically-

18 **S. Lafleur:**

19 Yes.

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 And they want to try to find a place to put him--

22 **S. Lafleur:**

23 Yes.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Or that he may have, indeed, been at Patrice Lumumba School?

1 **S. Lafleur:**

2 Yes. It came at a very peculiar time, when we started receiving these emails. But I believe what they
3 were trying to do was to say that, okay, now we're saying-- now we know that he wasn't actually a student
4 at Columbia University. And during those years that he stated he was at Columbia, he was really here,
5 getting his education.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 Okay. Alright. Alright, thank you very much. You've been quite helpful. We'd like to reserve-- one
8 further thing. You-- your father was raised in Lagos, Nigeria.

9 **S. Lafleur:**

10 Yes.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 And your mother as well?

13 **S. Lafleur:**

14 Yeah.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 And so, they have a very strong sense of unity with the continent of Africa, or certainly with the nation of
17 Nigeria in general. How do they feel about a Kenyan heritage person becoming the President of the
18 United States. How do they feel about that?

19 **S. Lafleur:**

20 Well, first of all, my father can't stand Barack Obama.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 Oh, really?

23 **S. Lafleur:**

24 No, he can't. And I found that very interesting.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Why would he not--?

S. Lafleur:

--I thought, and my siblings thought as well, that my parents would be elated that a-- here is this so-called
black man, his father being from Africa, and you know, President of the United States. But what my
father said to me that I found very interesting is he said, "As soon as I saw him and heard him, I knew that

1 his mouth was filled with lies." He said he knew that everything that came out of his mouth was a lie, and
2 he knew that he was a man that could not be trusted. And he knew that he was a man that was full of evil.
3 This is what my father stated.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 Now, this was before the election?

6 **S. Lafleur:**

7 This is before the election. He actually was rooting for Hillary Clinton. That's who he was rooting for.
8 But he did make that statement to me.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 Okay. Alright, very well. Thanks very much, Ms. Lafleur. Thank you.

11 Your Honor, if I may, I'd like to ask if it's possible that you could recess us for lunch and then, afterwards,
12 we can get-- come back with more testimony from the witnesses.

13 **Mr. Judge _____:**

14 Okay. Recess time.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Alright, everyone, we have just an hour for lunch. We've got a lot of witnesses today. And unless you
17 want to be here until Friday, eat quick. Enjoy your lunch and we'll see you back at a quarter after two. Is
18 that good? Quarter-- that gives you 45 minutes, quarter after two. And all the members of the jury, lunch
19 is on the house today.

20 [Lunch recess.]

21 **Mr. Judge _____:**

22 Please be seated. Counsel, whenever you're ready.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 Thank you, Your Honor. And we trust that everybody had a great Atlah Superior lunch and that we're
25 ready for today's second session. And we want to try to accomplish as much as we possibly can so that
tomorrow can be used for a summation and giving the case to the jury, sometime tomorrow afternoon.

I want to repeat that tomorrow morning we will be meeting here at 9 AM. We will not be going to the
Columbia compound until later tomorrow evening, at 7:00. Just want to keep that focus with everybody,
to be reminded of it, and try to govern ourselves accordingly.

I'm waiting on the-- our technicians to tell me that we're ready for a Skype interview with Al Landry.
And as soon as that process is set up, we're going to have him as our next witness. So, I'm just kind of
waiting to see if that-- if all that is ready.

1 Al Landry, by the way, is an investigative reporter. And for full disclosure, I can tell you he's a very
2 faithful listener to the Manning Report, maybe not so much because of me, but because of the information
3 that I dispense and the position that we've taken and that we fully and wholeheartedly believe in has
4 struck a nerve with him regarding where our nation is at politically, and what we all perceive to be the
5 remedy to bring our nation back to a sense of its greatness. Now, many people would argue with that
6 statement. But certainly Al Landry believes that we've lost our way.

7 And a writer, and a very good writer. He's written several articles. He's got four articles at present in
8 Examiner.com. And one recent article, submitted to WorldNetDaily. And some of those articles have
9 featured what we are doing and where our nation is at as well.

10 I've asked him to use his skills as an investigative reporter to look at the aspect of patterns in Mr. Obama's
11 life, of making statements that then would have to be corrected by unusual forces. And generally those
12 corrections could only happen with a major political power in our nation. As a statement that was
13 indicated by Linda Bentley on Saturday about Mr. Obama's Selective Service registration, and then
14 someone within the administration created a registration form to adjust to his statements.

15 We're very curious about the break-in at the State Department on the 19th of April. We're also very
16 curious about the death of Lieutenant Quarles Harris, a young man who lost his life as he was cooperating
17 with federal authorities who were conducting the investigation regarding that break in.

18 And we are curious about Mr. Obama and his travels to Pakistan, as Sabbath Lefleur indicated that
19 Pakistan was off limits. A travel advisory had been issued because of the war in Afghanistan with the
20 Soviet Union, and yet he traveled to Pakistan. And what passport did he use? Did he ever hold an
21 American passport is a major question.

22 But if we are ready now to bring in Mr. Landry-- are we ready?

23 **Unidentified Participant:**

24 We're waiting for him to come.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

We're waiting for him to come. Alright. Let's give him a few minutes to come in. I think he's working
with a camera and Skype system in Louisiana. And as soon as that's happened, I'll get up and say a word
and then we can start the process.

[Pause in testimony.]

Landry:

Hello? Can you hear me? I was trying to set it on. I couldn't figure out how to put it on.

Rev. Manning:

Can you hear us? Can you hear us?

Landry:

Loud and clear, or do I need to have a new setting?

1 **Rev. Manning:**
2 Mr. Landry? Pastor Manning here. Mr. Landry?
3 **Landry:**
4 Yes, sir, I can barely hear you.
5 **Rev. Manning:**
6 Can you see me?
7 **Landry:**
8 Wait a minute, let me see -- you were on, but then you went away. No, I can't see anybody.
9 **Rev. Manning:**
10 You can't see me.
11 **Landry:**
12 No. Yeah, I see Pastor Manning.
13 **Rev. Manning:**
14 Oh.
15 **Landry:**
16 I see Pastor Manning.
17 **Rev. Manning:**
18 Alright, can you hear me now? Which mike do we have miked? All mikes? Do I need to speak a little
19 louder for you, maybe?
20 **Landry:**
21 I can hear you, Pastor, but there's a big echo and I can't understand what you're saying.
22 **Rev. Manning:**
23 Oh. Alright, can we do something about that.
24 **Landry:**
25 That microphone apparently is not on. Hey, do I sound like an echo, or can you hear me clearly?
Rev. Manning:

1 I hear you clearly.

2 **Landry:**

3 Okay.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 Well, you may be a getting a bit of echo from the sanctuary. Sometimes the sound runs around and then
6 makes that reverberation tone. Am I better now, or what? Is there something else we can do, Lefleur, to
try to-- we have all mikes miked, is that right?

7 **Unidentified Participant:**

8 Does that sound better now?

9 **Landry:**

10 That sounds good.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Okay.

13 **Landry:**

14 But-- I can't hear the Pastor talk.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Mr. Landry?

17 **Landry:**

18 I can hear you, Pastor. Say a few things. Let me see if I can hear and understand with your echoes.

19 **Unidentified Participant:**

20 He asked you to say something.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 Boom-chak-a-laka. How's that?

23 **Landry:**

24 I can understand that.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

1 Are you good now?

2 **Landry:**

3 I mean, we can try to wing it. You might have to repeat a question, because it's so-- I don't hear very well
4 over the phone system or anything, but if I just have ask you to repeat it, then we'll go that route.

5 **Rev. Manning:**

6 Should we put it up here? Can you hear me better now?

7 **Landry:**

8 I hear you pretty good.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 Okay. Let's go ahead and get started. Is that good with you?

11 **Landry:**

12 Yeah, that's fine. There is an echo, so I may have to ask you to repeat something.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 That'll be fine. We'll-- I'll just repeat it.

15 **Landry:**

16 Okay.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Well, first of all, I want to thank you for taking the time to be a part of this trial process. And we know
19 that you have been following this matter of Mr. Obama now for the last couple of years, and you have
20 been very involved in where our nation is at. We have-- we've moved into our-- let's see, Saturday,
21 Friday, Saturday and Sunday, this is our fourth day of the trial, and things seem to be going quite well.
22 We've had testimony from several people and we believe that we have been able to demonstrate what
23 started this entire issue of the natural born citizen, Article 2, Section 1, that you've written about so much
24 over the last year. We've been able to have that outlined by former presidential candidate by the name of
25 Cody Robert Judy, and-- who laid it out fairly clearly for us. And we've had some other issues regarding
Obama's Selective Service that's written by-- written of by several bloggers and journalists as well. And
we've had testimony about the community.

And we are now at the stage of Columbia University. Yours is a bit of a turn from there. We want to get
back to Columbia in just a moment after your testimony, but we had scheduled you in for today and we
want to go ahead and try to make that commitment, keep that commitment, then we'll go back to
Columbia.

But I've asked you, as an investigative reporter, to look into the matter of the break-in at the State
Department Passport Office. We know that--

1 **Mr. Judge ____:**

2 Can you just swear him in? Swear him in.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Oh, okay, we didn't do that. I'm sorry. Where's our bailiff?

5 Al, we're going to swear you in, even by Skype. Is that Okay?

6 **Landry:**

7 That's fine.

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 Good. Landry --

10 **Bailiff:**

11 Mr. Landry, can you hear me, sir?

12 **Landry:**

13 Yes, sir.

14 **Bailiff:**

15 Mr. Landry, I see that your right hand is raised. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and
16 nothing but the truth today?

17 **Landry:**

18 Yes, sir, I do.

19 **Bailiff:**

20 Thank you very much.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 Now Mr. Landry, you're not going to get a real good shot of me because we are-- of the configuration of
23 the lectern, the cameras and everything, but it's you that we're interested in, not so much in what my
24 presentation is going to be about.

25 I have asked you as an investigative reporter to examine the break-in at the Passport Office and whose
passports were compromised, and to try to determine how does that fit into Obama's statement regarding
his travels to Afghanistan-- Pakistan, rather, in 1981. But before you do that, I would want you to address
the audience regarding your perception of this event, how you've written about it over the last few

1 months, and then we'll move into that question about the passport break-in. Could you do that for us,
2 please?

3 **Landry:**

4 Yes, sir. Now, one of the things I've found about the break-in, it happened at the State Department
5 Passport Office about March 21st, which was in the year 2008, apparently during the time of the
6 campaign. Now, John O'Brennan was working for an investigative-gathering, information-gathering firm,
7 at the time. And his firm was filed for breaching a contract by having something to do with that break-in
8 over at the State Department. Now, if you recall who John Brennan is, John Brennan-- well, first of all,
9 he's the top terrorism adviser for Barack Obama right now.

10 Now-- yes, sir, you had a question?

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Yeah-- yeah, we do understand that about John Brennan and his position now with the Obama
13 Administration. But can you tell us anything about whose passports were viewed? Were you able to
14 come up with any definition about why the office was broken into?

15 **Landry:**

16 Yes, sir. From my findings, there were a number of different things that were looked at, as far as files go.
17 But a lot that, I think, had to do-- from what I understand, was like a forest. But Hillary Clinton, of
18 course, John McCain and Obama were all, you know, candidates for running for the presidency. Well,
19 those files were all tampered with. But it looks like, according to these people that checked in, that the
20 John McCain and Hillary Clinton files were just some type of a confusion tactic that they were taking, but
21 the main source or the main target was for Barack Obama's files. Now, those files were basically-- would
22 give information like his birthplace, his date of birth, Social Security number, that sort of thing.

23 And anyway, again, if you get back to John O'Bannon-- or John O'Brennan, rather, his company has all
24 the equipment, the latest technology in investigative research. They were paid millions of dollars to work
25 for the government and for private industry, and that's what they did. They dug into things that they were
26 able to go to the depths of finding certain investigative information. But anyway, at that same time that
27 Brennan was working for his company, he was also an adviser -- he was an unpaid adviser for the Obama
28 campaign.

29 **Rev. Manning:**

30 So, are you saying that John Brennan's position perhaps was earned through either not fully investigating
31 or being responsible for the security at the Passport Office? I'm not sure I understand exactly how you're
32 correlating John Brennan and the passport break-in?

33 **Landry:**

34 Well, in the sense about John Brennan, it shows that he is such a professional at what he does and what he
35 did with the CIA-- see, he was with the CIA for many years, so the CIA--

36 **Rev. Manning:**

37 --What position did he hold-- what position did he hold with the CIA?

1 **Landry:**

2 Well, the highest position he had was the deputy to the director. And he had at one time had claims-- or
3 hoped that he was going to be the CIA director himself, but that was during the Bush Administration.
4 And so, there are a lot of questionable activities that went on with this. I mean, for instance, working
5 with the Bush Administration, he didn't get the post through Obama. As a matter of fact, he had hoped to
6 be CIA director. But for whatever reason, with all the claims that he wanted on that position, when
7 Obama became president, he decided to take his name off the list. Now, whether he took his name off the
8 list for his own reason or for Obama's reason, that part I haven't been able to find out, and that's only
9 speculation anyway.

10 But the fact is, if you go back and look at what happened during Watergate back in 1972, the ones who
11 broke into the Watergate complex, these were basic amateurs as far as when it came to investigative or
12 CIA-type investigation.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 Are you-- what makes you say that they were amateurs? And are you comparing the break-in at
15 Watergate to the break-in at the State Department in terms of how the event took place, making one an
16 amateur and the other more professional? Is that what I hear you saying?

17 **Landry:**

18 Yes, I'm making the comparison simply because, when you look back at 1972 and compare the things that
19 went on, one, of course, the-- back in 1972, those ones who broke in, they were trying to obtain some
20 information to help President Nixon on his campaign to be re-elected. On this one, it was more of a case
21 where, when they broke into the offices at the State Department, they were trying to either destroy the
22 records or taint them kind of a way. And the report says they were trying to cauterize them. And to me,
23 that means they were trying to burn them out.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25 Why would you-- why would you determine that their purpose-- we know that now with a full disclosure,
with Watergate, that there was an attempt to obtain information to help Nixon against the democrats. But
why do you believe that the attempt-- or the break-in was to destroy information rather than receive
information? Why wouldn't it have been just they were looking to see where Obama was born, perhaps?
Or maybe they were looking for his birth certificate.

26 **Landry:**

27 Right. As it looked like they were trying to hide that information about the files of Obama, so that, you
28 know, we as a public, or the people that were trying to get information to put it to the public, would not be
29 able to have access to that information.

30 And what I was also saying, the people for Brennan and his company, they have the professional ability
31 to do that. And that's why everything in this case has been so-- pretty much hidden and confusing. And if
32 we get to the other incidents following the break-in, that also seems a bit strange, because about April
33 17th, that same year in 2008, the key person that was one of the witnesses, Lieutenant Quarles Harris, Jr.,
34 was being targeted by the investigators at the State Department. And he was working with them to give
35 them information as to what he knew about what happened. I--

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 --How would he have had-- how would have this young Lieutenant Quarles Harris would have had any
3 information about the passport break-in, unless he was-- was he one of the persons breaking in? Was he
one of the burglars?

4 **Landry:**

5 No, he wasn't one of the burglars. Apparently, there were other sinister things that were going on-- either
6 they were doing this with Social Security cards-- it had something to do with Social Security cards--
7 numbers being stolen. Now, whether that was some kind of a way to put up a smokescreen, nothing has
been determined about that. However, Lieutenant Quarles was murdered April 17th, which was about--
less than a month from the break-in. And again, he was the key witness for that whole deal. And I--

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 --Are you saying that Lieutenant Quarles Harris was involved in Social Security card information in
10 addition to passport information, cooperation with the authorities?

11 **Landry:**

12 Yes. That's according to Metropolitan Police reports out of Washington, DC. So again, with-- well, let
13 me back up just a second. I checked with Metropolitan Police today in Washington, DC. That murder
that took place over two years ago is still not solved. So, a case that is so--

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 --Do they have any suspects?

16 **Landry:**

17 Well, they didn't give me that information. I don't think they would normally give that to me anyway.
18 But to me, it sounds like they have just let it go dry, because they're-- it's hard to get information like that.
19 But they did tell me that the murder has not been solved. But again, that's been two years ago, more than
20 two years ago. And something as important as this, they're not touching it. But if you go back to the
other murders that involved President Obama that has been reported on, like Donald Young-- I
remember-- you may recall his name. And the two other gentlemen-- two other gentlemen at the church
where Obama attended, all three of those murders also have not been solved. So, there's a lot of questions
in this. And a lot of this information is hard to get because everybody is hush-hush, pretty much, at this
point.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 So, you're saying that there have been several young men that have been closely associated-- now, we
23 don't know that Lieutenant Quarles Harris was closely associated with Obama. But you're talking-- you're
24 saying there have been other young men that have been murdered, and those murders have not been
solved?

25 **Landry:**

1 That's correct. Yes. I don't find anything where Quarles Harris was associated with Obama. None of that
2 has come up and I don't think that actually happened.

3 I think in the case with Quarles Harris, from what I can see, he was just a person at the wrong place at the
4 wrong time who happened to see some things and happened to know some things. And it appears that he
5 was put down because of information that he may have been able to leak out.

6 As far as the other three murders that I looked at, those murders, again, they have not been solved. They
7 have been-- supposedly at least two of them, supposedly, had close ties with Barack Obama. And there's
8 some other sinister things that I found out--.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 --What were they?

11 **Landry:**

12 Well, looking at the situation with Barack's mother, Stanley Ann Obama-Soetoro. She had actually
13 moved back to Pakistan in 1987, the closest date I could come up with is sometime in 1987. Now,
14 according to the reports that I looked at, she lived there about five years. Now, here's the thing that seems
15 a little bit strange. Now, she worked for a bank there. It's called the Asian Developmental Bank, or the
16 ADB. Anyway, while she lived there for the five years, the only thing that we could find out was that she
17 lived in a hotel.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 What was the name of the hotel, do you know?

20 **Landry:**

21 It was the Hilton International Hotel at that time. It's changed its name since then. But nonetheless, it
22 was a five-star hotel, or maybe it--

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 --The name-- pardon me. If I just may stop you, the name of the hotel was the Hilton Hotel?

25 **Landry:**

The Hilton International Hotel, yes.

Rev. Manning:

Have you ever heard the phrase, "The Millennium Hilton" as a phrase used by the CIA?

Landry:

I've not looked into that. I've not heard that.

Rev. Manning:

1 Do you have any idea about the level of luxury at that Hilton Hotel and what it might have cost to stay
2 there for five years in the Hilton?

3 **Landry:**

4 That I have not been able to find out, but I do know this: if you're living at a hotel like that, the cost per
5 day is not-- that would be something for a person who has a mediocre salary. So, she would have to have
6 been one who made a lot of money or there was money behind that to pay for that. But I also found out
7 that Barack Obama, during those years, also visited with her and he also stayed at that same hotel when
8 he went there, obviously to be close where his mother was.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 Were you able to determine that while-- and you're saying that Stanley Ann Dunham, or Soetoro, traveled
11 to Pakistan and then Karachi while working for the Asian Development Bank, that she lived there for five
12 years, in the Hilton Hotel. Was she also working on her dissertation at that same time?

13 **Landry:**

14 That, I'm not exactly sure. But apparently, she may have been because, from what I've noticed, I don't
15 think she got her doctor degree until-- I want to say 1992. I haven't really-- I don't have those numbers in
16 front of me, but I would say there's a good likelihood that she was doing that.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Now, what years is it, demonstrated from your investigation, that Obama traveled to Karachi to visit with
19 his mother, who was working for the Asian Development Bank?

20 **Landry:**

21 I'm sorry, I didn't understand the question, Pastor.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 What years did your investigation reveal that he traveled to Pakistan to visit with his mother?

24 **Landry:**

25 Okay. Well, basically I found a general time period. I didn't get any specific dates. But of course, this
was after he supposedly went to Harvard University, or during-- past that time. But all I could find out, it
was somewhere between those years when she was there. But apparently, it was not necessarily a
frequent visitation time, but he had been there on a number of occasions. So apparently, during the times
around the holidays or times when he was more available, so he probably had attended there quite a
number of times, probably several times every year. But that was the best I could come up with.

But getting past that, unless you have another question on that subject--.

Rev. Manning:

--I do. I do have another question about the corporation, the Asian Development Corporation. What can you tell us about this corporation? What did it do? What was its function? I mean, what purpose did it have and why was she employed by it?

Landry:

I'm sorry. I wasn't able to get all that information on that. I just ran out of time. But the name sounds real strange. I can't imagine them paying her tens of thousands of dollars a month to work there in that area of the world. But, that's why I suspect there has been some other ties, some other way. So it makes sense to me that, had Obama been tied with the CIA during that time, that he would have access to a great deal of money in order to pay for her staying there while she was working in an area that's-- you know, if you compare it to the United States, that there's no way she would normally make a high salary to afford such a place to stay.

Rev. Manning:

Now, I have been demonstrating that Obama traveled to Pakistan in 1981. We're going to demonstrate that he spent time in Pakistan and Afghanistan from 1981 to 1985, a period of four years. So obviously, he would have been the forerunner, were he involved with CIA dealings or any corporation that was funded by the CIA, or did business with the CIA, then he would have been the forerunner to set his mother up in Karachi with a real cushy job paying a lot of money, with the Asian Development Corporation, able to live every day in the Hilton Hotel. I've been working towards that and that's what I wanted you to investigate, rather than my having to try to come some conclusion, primarily that she didn't set him up, but he set her up with that Karachi connection.

Landry:

Yes, that what it appears to be. And getting on another aspect of--

Rev. Manning:

--Could I just pause that? What I want to ask-- would she have had any other reason to go to Karachi, I mean, and to stay there for five years? Is there anything in her background, is there anything in her family's background, for a woman who started out life out in Kansas, and living in Hawaii, to go spend five years in Pakistan? I mean, is there anything in her background that you found that would have brought her there, other than her son?

Landry:

Well, one of the things I did find strange about the situation is, first of all, she had married at an early age to Barack Obama, Sr., and they weren't married a long time. They were only married just maybe-- no, I don't think they were married three years. But not long after that, she remarried the other man, Soetoro. And she wasn't married to him very long, either. And according to some of her friends, the statements that they made, it seemed to me what they were saying, marriage to her really didn't mean a whole lot. She liked to be her own person. She liked to be in places that were more conducive to her likes.

Now, she did like her son quite a bit. And I think many of the things that she did was for her son. And that, to me, sounded like she lived for her son, rather than for herself. That's only speculation from my part, from looking at the materials that I was able to gather. And so, for her to go to that area, working on her degree or whatever, it made no other sense to me, from what I could see, that she was doing things for him.

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 Well, let me ask you this. If she started working for the Asian Development Corporation in Karachi in
3 1987, she was there for five years, so she would have been there through 1992 or '93. Do you know if she
traveled to Harvard for his graduation from law school in 1991?

4 **Landry:**

5 There-- there's no evidence that she did. The thing that I saw-- and right now I don't have my notes in
6 front of me, so I'm going off the top of my head, is that she did miss his graduation, from actually being
there. So, for whatever purpose, how she was not able to go, that, I wasn't able to find out.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Alright. Well, Mr. Landry, thank you very much for your--

9 **Landry:**

10 --There is one more thing--

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 --Testimony. Is there anything else you'd like to say? Yes, please, go right ahead. I just--.

13 **Landry:**

14 --Okay, the one thing I found strange, and I haven't been able to tie everything down with it, but I came
15 across the Federal Public Service Commission information out of Pakistan. Now, this had something to
do with civil service. And in this particular report, it basically lists names of people in the government
16 system from kings to prime ministers to presidents all over the world. And there are hundreds of names
that are on that list. Now, as I've pilfered through the list, I saw a strange one. It said, "USA President,
44th, Barack Obama." In parentheses it had "Kenyan born."

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Had what?

19 **Landry:**

20 And that's--.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 --Pardon me, I--.

23 **Landry:**

24 It had Kenyan-- they put in parentheses--.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

1 --Kenyan born. Okay. I'm sorry.

2 **Landry:**

3 Kenyan born. And as I looked through that information--.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 --Now, that was in-- that was in a Karachi or a Pakistani registry, you said?

6 **Landry:**

7 Yes, it was in the FPSC, which stands for the Federal Public Service Commission. And anybody can
8 check this out. Now again, I find it strange as to why would they put that next to his name, "Kenyan
9 born," if they were trying to have bragging rights or try to make a statement. That part is a little bit
10 confusing. I haven't found out as to why they did it, but they put that there. And so, apparently, they had
11 to have some information that would link them to the fact he was Kenyan-born, or suspected Kenyan-
12 born.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 Well, it appears that a lot of people are claiming Obama is Kenyan-born. Even the Kenyan
15 parliamentarian and Obama's grandmother claims he was Kenyan-born. Odinga claims he was Kenyan-
16 born. And Michelle recently said he was Kenyan-born as well. Maybe they're all mistaken.

17 **Landry:**

18 Yeah, I seen all those same reports. Yeah, it's too many-- too many people who said the same thing who
19 are closely tied to him that make it strange, if nothing else, to be the truth.

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 Alright. Is there anything else?

22 **Landry:**

23 Well, I could probably sit here and talk all day, but I think I've covered the things that I've found out, to
24 the best that I was able to.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Well, were you here personally, I probably would want to just talk a little bit more. But this circumstance
isn't all that very comfortable. But we do value the information you've given to us and we thank you so
much for taking the time to be a witness at this trial.

Landry:

Thank you for having me.

Rev. Manning:

1 God bless you, Al.

2 **Landry:**

3 Same to you.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 I'm sorry for having to turn around in front of you like that. Please forgive me. Please forgive me.

6 Alright. Just a bit of a recap on the testimony of Al Landry. I'm going to try to be a little bit more--
excuse me? No, take that down, please.

7 We're going to try to work a little closer on the timelines of Stanley Ann Dunham's work with the Asian
8 Development Bank, whether she was in Karachi for five or seven years. We'll try to deal with that again
tomorrow. But for this hour, I'd like to go back to a couple of items that we did not do on yesterday with
9 respect to Obama's law license, going to credibility. And then, of course, we want to go back to the
Columbia issue as well. And we have yet another documentary we'd like to show.

10 So, if I could get-- Your Honor, if it pleases the Court, I'd like to recall, or call again, Mr. Attorney
11 Counselor _____ back to the witness chair, as soon as that witness chair is set up.

12 **Mr. Judge _____:**

13 Okay. Mr. Counselor _____?

14 **Bailiff:**

15 Once again, sir, would you raise your right hand? State your full name.

16 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

17 Mr. Counselor _____.

18 **Bailiff:**

19 Mr. Counselor _____, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in here
today?

20 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

21 I do.

22 **Bailiff:**

23 Thank you.

24 **Rev. Manning:**

25

1 Thank you, Mr. Attorney Counselor _____, for your testimony on yesterday. And we thank you for being
2 willing to testify again. There's just one item that we would like to cover. It will only take a couple of
3 moments, but we certainly would like to get it into the record as it speaks to the character of Mr. Obama
4 and the character of-- and the integrity, rather, of the mainstream media, and that is the law license of
5 Michelle Obama and Barack Obama. They both are graduates of Harvard Law School. Is that correct?

6 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

7 Yes.

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 They both graduated with a Juris Doctorate?

10 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

11 Juris Doctorate would be the degree.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 And Harvard is a pretty prestigious school, isn't it, to get a law license from?

14 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

15 It's one of the most competitive to get into, yes.

16 **Rev. Manning:**

17 What do you do have to do to get into Harvard?

18 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

19 Well, you have to have stellar grades. And for any of the top-tier law schools, most of the people who
20 apply, it's assumed that they have stellar grades, so they also look at what other leadership qualities you
21 might possess.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 Did you apply to Harvard?

24 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

25 Well, I-- yes, I did.

Rev. Manning:

So what happened?

Mr. Counselor _____:

I got wait-listed and then they came back and said go to Vanderbilt.

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 Did you have the grade point average, coming out of Oberlin, that was-- what was required to enter
3 Harvard Law School, grade point average?

4 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

5 Mine was probably on the border, because I had like a 3.5.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 You had a 3.5. That's the border-- on the border?

8 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

9 Yeah, well, there were-- there were those who were much, you know, that higher. You're talking about
10 3.8s, 3.7s, so--.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 How did Harvard respond to you, your application? Did they say that, 'well, your grade point average
13 isn't high enough or did they ask you for--?

14 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

15 Actually, I really applied on a lark. I didn't know that I would even get in, or even be considered, but I
16 wanted-- you know, I applied. And they wrote me a letter back saying that I-- you know, that they were
17 interested in me. And they asked for what other information that I might be able to provide. So, I talked
18 to a friend of mine who was already in, who had gotten in the previous year. And basically, they asked
19 who I might know. I mean, do I know any judges, do I know any--?

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 Well, that's an interesting question. I mean interesting statement. Because are you aware that the late
22 Percy Sutton and former borough president of this-- of Manhattan stated that he wrote a letter to Harvard
23 asking them to accept Mr. Obama into their law school. Are you aware of that?

24 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

25 Very aware.

Rev. Manning:

Are you aware that he made that statement on New York 1 News, being interviewed by Dominic Carter?

Mr. Counselor _____:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

1 Are you also aware that some time later, when the issue of Obama's birth certificate began to heat up, that
2 Mr. Sutton retracted that statement?

3 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

4 Yes.

5 **Rev. Manning:**

6 You are? Why do you think Mr. Sutton, borough president, would recommend Obama to Harvard? What
7 was-- there was-- well, I think he was asked by a fellow who was named Donald Ward [ph] to do so. But
8 why do you think he would recommend him if he didn't know him?

9 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

10 Right. He didn't know him. I-- please forgive me, but the name of the gentleman who approached Mr.
11 Sutton, it escapes me for a moment, but he was-- Sutton was approached by someone else who had
12 contact with Obama--.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 Khalid Wasim Mohammed.

15 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

16 Yes.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Who was born Donald Ward. Let's just call him Donald Ward.

19 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

20 Okay. And-- and-- and-- he apparently persuaded Mr. Sutton to write that application. Because you're
21 right, as we spoke about yesterday, Obama really didn't have any ties in this community. There would be
22 no reason.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 Mr. Sutton was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen, is that right?

25 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

That's correct, as well as the borough president here, several-- many years ago.

Rev. Manning:

Did he follow Hughlin Jack (ph) or was he sometime after Hughlin Jack?

Mr. Counselor _____:

1 He was after Hughlin Jack.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 What would have been in Mr. Sutton's resume, other than being borough president, that would give him
4 the kind of weight to call Harvard Law School to open its doors to Barack Obama? What-- and I mean,
what do you know about him?

5 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

6 I mean, I don't know-- that's a very interesting question. I know that he had the credentials as the borough
7 president. I know that he also was-- he had some entrepreneurship things going. He-- we'd mentioned
8 the Apollo Theater yesterday. He helped to-- he bought an interest in that. I mean, he was well-known
around-- he was well-known in this community. And so--.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 --But nothing earth-shaking--.

11 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

12 --But nothing--.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 --That would make Harvard respect his letter any more so than any other leader in the community.

15 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

16 Right. I would have to agree. I really don't know what Sutton would have possessed. You know, as I
17 said, when I was going through my process, the question was what judges you might know, congress
people, people on that kind of a level that might help push the application.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 Just a few more questions, Mr. Attorney Counselor _____, and then I'm going let you take your seat.

20 Now, from information that you have researched on behalf of this trial, you have been able to determine
that Michelle Obama has surrendered her Harvard law license.

21 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

22 That's true-- her Illinois.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 I'm sorry, Illinois law license.

25 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

1 Yeah.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Pardon me. It's a-- is there a reason given why she no longer practices law?

4 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

5 No, and that's very-- that's curious. Once you go through the pain of the three years of law school and
6 take the bar exam and get started in a career, I can't think of any reason why someone would just give up
7 a law license. I think that she-- I don't remember if she was under suspension-- I think she was under
8 suspension. And for Barack, it says that he is retired, which is something I definitely don't understand.
9 When you-- when you-- I mean, what I do understand is this. People who are not actively practicing will
10 go on an inactive list and you don't have to bear the weight and the burden of paying the fees that a
11 practicing attorney might.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 Was there any kind of court decision involved in Michelle Obama surrender of her law license? Was
14 there any indication that the court had received her license, that it just wasn't presented back to the Illinois
15 State Bar, but the courts had made the determination that her license should be surrendered?

16 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

17 Yeah. I think-- from I recall, there were investigations. Actually, investigations that were going on with
18 both of them. It wasn't just that they decided to retire or surrender. But in terms of exactly what the
19 specifics were, that information wasn't open. I mean, it's not public as to exactly what--.

20 **Rev. Manning:**

21 --Now, when Obama became an Illinois State Senator, Michelle Obama was given a job at the Cook
22 County Hospital, a job that paid her \$384,000 per year. Did she need a law license to earn that kind of
23 money, or was it just an administrative job that just paid a lot of money?

24 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

25 I don't know. I mean, you don't need a law license to operate in that capacity. I mean-- let me backtrack.
Anything you do in life, if you have a law license, just about anything that you do, the law-- that body of
knowledge enhances almost any job that you take. But I don't know that she was worth \$300,000-- and
she certainly didn't have to practice law to have that--.

Rev. Manning:

Do you know whether or not she has made this a public disclosure, that she no longer can practice law?

Mr. Counselor _____:

She hasn't said that she can't practice law. What-- what was said publicly is that she decided to do other--
you know, she decided to do other--.

Rev. Manning:

1 --Well, making \$384,000 a year might be something other, other, you know, that you might--.

2 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

3 You might consider it, but you wouldn't give up-- it wouldn't be a cause--.

4 **Rev. Manning:**

5 --You still wouldn't give up your law license.

6 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

7 To give up your law license, no. You don't do that.

8 **Rev. Manning:**

9 Let me ask you about Mr. Obama's law license. You did research on his license. And when you went to
10 the Illinois State Bar and you checked out Barack Obama, what did it say? Now, as best I can remember
your statements to me, it was surrendered sometime during the campaign of 2008. Is that right?

11 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

12 Right. Very early in the campaign season of 2008, it said that he surrendered the license and there was
13 just no further explanation.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 Is the category of retiring a category that's usually associated with people who stop practicing law?

16 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

17 No--

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 Or would you just stay inactive?

20 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

21 Yeah, you usually just go an inactive list and that's-- you know, and it's understood that people become
inactive for any number of reasons. They may choose-- they may choose, like we're speaking, to go into
22 a "non-legal career, or they may-- they may choose to, you know-- that they've practiced for a number of
years and they decide that it's time to retire and relax.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 So, he retired from practicing law. Will he be able to go back and get that law license at any time and just
say, well, I'm out of retirement now?

25 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

1 Well, that, again, we don't know for sure. That would depend on the circumstances. If he retired under a
2 cloud, and you have to remember, when--.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 --I'm sorry, I didn't hear the last thing you said. If he retired--

5 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

6 If he retired under a cloud, and that might very well be, because there was several investigations going on.
7 For instance, there were investigations going on, people-- people who were investigating him wondered
8 how he could possibly have gotten his law license when-- they're very meticulous when you apply for the
9 license in the first place, to make sure that your background is clean. And he had-- I mean, he had
10 tickets-- I mean, running up into I think maybe \$1,000 worth of tickets that he--.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 --But they were paid, weren't they?

13 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

14 No, they weren't paid until he was running for president.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Okay. Why do you think-- why do you think that he has not-- well, I would understand why he wouldn't
17 make it a public matter. Why do you think the media has not discussed this? And most Americans, when
18 they look at him, they know that he went to Harvard Law School, talked about he graduated with honors.
19 And you probably ask-- nine out of every ten persons you would ask would think that he's still a lawyer.
20 That he's still-- why do you think the media has failed to bring this information to the public? What's
21 your read on that? You're a lawyer, you practice law. Why would the media not think a degree as
22 prestigious as that, that he no longer holds the opportunity to practice law. Why would they do that?

23 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

24 Well, I mean, I can only speculate, but--

25 **Rev. Manning:**

--I understand. No, I understand, I'm just--

Mr. Counselor _____:

--it's something that-- I mean, it's something that would concern me greatly, because it goes to-- I became
convinced during the campaign that the media just didn't ask tough questions. And this is a very
legitimate one, because it goes to the matter of character. When I-- when I-- for instance, when I applied
for my license, both in New Jersey and New York, I mean, everything had to be spic and span before they
gave me that license. And so, what people are saying is that-- and it's a legitimate question, is that if he--
if he-- if he didn't disclose that he had these unpaid tickets on his application, then that goes to his
credibility as a person. If he had been honest, in other words--.

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 --Is it also-- is it also possible that they would-- one of the questions that would normally be on any state
3 bar would be, "Have you ever used any other name other than the name for which you are applying?" Is
that a common question on most state bar exams?

4 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

5 Well, it was a question on the Illinois-- the answer is yes, and it was definitely a question in Illinois.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 Does President Bill Clinton, who graduated from-- I don't know what law school, but I know he was an
8 attorney, wasn't he?

9 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

10 Yes, I think he went to Georgetown. No, he went to Yale for law. He went to Georgetown--.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 --Does he still have a law license?

13 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

14 Not that I-- I don't think he does. He was disbarred after--.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 --For what reason?

17 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

18 Well, he made misleading statements under oath and that cost him his license.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 In the Monica Lewinsky event?

21 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

22 In the Monica Lewinsky event.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 So, he was disbarred because he made misleading statements under oath?

25 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

Yes.

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 And so-- but we all know that he doesn't have his law license, is that right? Or at least it's pretty common
3 knowledge.

4 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

5 Yeah, he was disbarred. I just don't know if he tried to reapply, but his disbarred.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 If-- if Mr. Obama was asked under oath, regarding his admittance to the bar, whether he had used any
8 other name other than Barack Obama, and he said no, would that be a misleading statement under oath?

9 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

10 Well, it would be, because we all know that he went by the name of Barry Soetoro.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 Well, we heard testimony here today that he was known as Barry, or at least Barry Obama.

13 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

14 Barry Obama.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 And I'm confident that Sabbath Lefleur investigated that thoroughly.

17 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

18 Yes.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 And that he was registered as-- so he has used another name other than Barack Obama.

21 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

22 Yeah. So, if he were-- so to go back to your question, if he were to, let's say on the Illinois-- on his
23 application, if he were to have said, no, I never-- I don't go by any other name, and it turns out that that's
24 not the case, then that would be something that-- that would be a dishonest, a fraudulent statement. That
25 would be enough to--.

Rev. Manning:

--Be disbarred.

Mr. Counselor _____:

1 Yes.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Okay. Alright. Thank you, Mr. Attorney Counselor _____. Is there anything you want to add to that?

4 **Mr. Counselor _____:**

5 No.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 Okay. Thank you again for spending your time with us, and--.

8 I'd like to, at this late point in the evening, afternoon, bring another documentary in. And I'll find an
9 appropriate time at which to stop it. But I want you to view this documentary because it speaks to the
10 character of the man that is seated in the Oval Office. And I want you to look particularly for his
discussion about the community organizer, that work in Chicago, and how he understood it, how the
people perceive him.

11 But also, as I made mention earlier today, that he stated that he sent out resumes for two years for a job as
12 a community organizer and he was unable to get employed. And I thought that, to have graduated
Columbia University, or Columbia College, and to simply want a job as a community organizer, paying
13 about \$15,000 or \$17,000 a year, they may say you're overqualified. That's one possibility. But he
leaves-- in what they would label as his first public interview in 1994, he leaves the impression that he
was unemployed for two years.

14 And then I want you to pay attention to the fact that he arrives in Chicago as a community organizer
15 sometime in 1985, if I'm not mistaken. I think the month was September. Because I want to look at the
time between graduation, May of 1983, and what did he do for two years, between 1983 and 1985, when
16 this highly-touted position as community organizer became his mantra. What did he do for two years, is
the question we want to raise. But I want you to hear him say it, and I want you to see this documentary
17 actually document that they just let these two years go unexplained. And they give no explanation for
what he did. Even the people making the documentary acted as if there was nothing wrong with two
18 years of your life that nobody knew. You weren't employed, you graduated college, you're unemployed,
and now two years later you become a community organizer. As soon as they've got it set up, we're going
19 to ask them to roll it.

20 [Documentary Plays.]

21 **Rev. Manning:** You're enjoying the movie, but I think we have gotten what we want from this particular
documentary, and I'd like to ask Judge Honor—Mr. Judge _____, rather-- pardon me-- to allow us to
22 enter this documentary into evidence, and the segment that we're particularly concerned about is his 1993
statement regarding sending out resumes and the follow-up statement, made by one of the interviewed,
23 that for two years, he sent out resumes, seeking a job as a community organizer. And obviously, he didn't
get one, and that he arrived in Chicago in 1985, understanding that he graduated from Columbia in 1983.
24 I want to sort of tie that timeline down, if you will, and this documentary makes that point.

25 We do want to also demonstrate that during-- shortly after his graduation from Columbia, it is
acknowledged that he did work for Business International Development Corporation, a corporation that

1 does a lot of business with CIA. In fact, is a business front for CIA operations in Asia but, more specifically, in Pakistan.

2 What I'd like to do, while they're taking down the screen-- and trying to get ready to close everything out tomorrow. And I don't want leave some of the points that are necessary to be made--.

3
4 In my investigation of this matter, I'd like to submit as evidence, again, the character issue. While I don't want to demonstrate in any way that will require documentation that the book Dreams From My Father was not written by Obama-- and that's not important for me. I mean, oftentimes, many people who write books would have someone else do it for them, and that's fine. We understand that. So that's not a problem. However, I would like to suggest that it has been widely held and believed that Dreams From My Father was written by Bill Ayres. And if so, then we-- Bill Ayres is also a graduate of Columbia University, then we see the connection between Bill Ayres and Obama, going back much further than his time arriving in Chicago. Indeed, he claims that he was given a grant to write this book right after graduation from Harvard.

8
9 And there's just one thing I'd like to point out, while there are many inconsistencies in the book, Dreams From My Father, that are not of Obama's culture or character, and they speak to a different understanding, even the title itself is a little bit poetic and probably not quite mindset of Obama, but again, I'm not challenging that. But everybody has heard this statement, so I want to read it and then have you look at the accuracy of the statement, so that we can get a sense of who Obama is, in terms of character. It says, in Dreams From My Father, "I spent my first night in Manhattan curled in an alleyway. It wasn't intentional. While still in LA, I had heard that a friend of a friend would be vacating her apartment in Spanish Harlem near Columbia, and that given New York's real estate market, I better grab it while I could." Quote from Dreams From My Father.

13
14 It continues, "An agreement was reached, I wired ahead with the date of my August arrival, and after dragging my luggage through the airport, the subways, Times Square, and across 109th Street and Broadway, to Amsterdam. I finally stood at the door a few minutes past ten." Now today, you and I, we walked across 110th Street and Broadway and we walked to 110th Street and Amsterdam and I stood there, on Amsterdam for a while, and allowed the light to change twice, giving us a rest break. But I also want you to see where we were at. We were at 110th Street, and Amsterdam. We had just crossed-- we had just left Broadway and 110th Street. Well obviously just one block south of that is 109th Street and Broadway and Amsterdam. Now the writer of the book states that 109th Street and Broadway is in Spanish Harlem. Now, you don't know New York, and we have a deacon here who I stated that I wanted to use to testify. He's left, after I told him I wouldn't be using him. Spanish Harlem is all the way on the other side of town. It's East Harlem. It's El Barrio; it's what it's called. We were in the Columbia environs on 109th Street, 110th Street, and Broadway. I think it's important that we understand that.

20 Also I think it's important that although Obama states that there was a miscommunication, he sent a wire to a person who was a friend of a friend regarding his coming to secure an apartment. Well, I've been renting apartments in New York for a long time, and that just isn't the way it's done. I mean, either you do it through a real estate agent or you actually speak to the landlord. Essentially what he is saying here is that he was attempting to sublet, I'm sure all of you all know what subletting is. Somebody who presently owns an apartment but wants to vacate it, but the lease remains in their name, thus the term "subleasing," or subletting. He didn't state that, because if the woman who he is allegedly is a friend of a friend, that he is sending the wire to, is she doesn't own that entire building, she can't lease him the apartment. I mean, you can't lease property that doesn't belong to you.

25 New York does provide for some subleasing, and it's a very strict on that, and landlords are rightly so, because if I lease an apartment to John Doe, and then he subleases it to Sally Doe, and then she subleases

1 to Mary Doe, well, my goodness, you don't know who is in the door- or who is in the apartment. So
2 apparently this is what he is trying to describe, but the language doesn't describe it. If he was subletting
an apartment, the person subletting the apartment would have made it absolutely, unequivocally clear that
this is a sublease, it's not a leasing of the apartment. That's number one.

3 So, to say that he miscommunicated with the person who was going to sublease the apartment and he had
4 to spend the night in an alley, I can't believe as being true. Number one, that the language doesn't
communicate that's what was going on. Number two-- number three, rather, it wasn't in Spanish Harlem.
5 Now, he could have made the mistake of thinking that 109th Street and Broadway was Spanish Harlem.
6 But I guarantee you, if I take you Spanish Harlem today, and then you take you back over to Columbia,
you will know the difference between the two immediately. There is no way you-- I heard one
7 (inaudible)-- she thinks I'm preaching. I'm not preaching. There is no way, if you were writing a book
nine years after you were at Columbia and two years of staying in Harlem, that you would make the
8 mistake of calling Broadway and 109th Street Spanish Harlem. You just wouldn't do it. I mean, it's like
being down on Broadway at the theater district and saying that's Harlem. You just don't make that kind of
mistake.

9 And what I want to point up here is the cacophony of lies, misstatements, trying to build a character. I,
again, whatever evidence will be submitted or allowed by the judge to be submitted, I just want to make
10 this comparison -- years ago, my early days of college, I wasn't assigned, but I thought that I would, The
Rise and Fall of the Third Reich by William L. Shirer. Jewish writer, excellent writer. 1,300 pages. I
11 was interested in what happened, and I was a young man. I was-- I wanted to know what happened in the
life of Hitler and the rise of Germany and that Reich.

12 And one of the things that I remember about Hitler stating that he was an out-of-work artist, a painter,
13 from Austria, and the first night arriving in Berlin, he spent the night in the streets, no place to stay,
curled up in an alleyway. Just remember that. I'm not going to tell you how old I am, but it's been a long
14 time ago since I read The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, but I remember distinctly that Hitler stated,
being an out-of-work artist, because that's what his profession was, as you remember, that he spent his
15 first night in a hallway, curled up, looking for a place to sleep. So I see this as William Ayres. I don't
think Obama would say such.

16 That he spent his first night in Berlin in a hallway, curled up, looking for a place to sleep. So I see this
17 was William Ayres. I don't think Obama would say such. I don't think it's a part of his character, but I
think this statement is very important. And I pray that you will consider this in your deliberations, that
18 this man does not have a relationship with Harlem. He doesn't have a relationship with the community.
And this business about him having-- you cannot rent an apartment from someone who doesn't own the
19 building. You just can't do that. You have to sublease and the language is not here. Were it that, indeed,
act of subleasing, he would have said so. Moreover, he then goes on to say that he sent a wire. That's
20 kind of like if you're in New York and you want to contact somebody in Czechoslovakia you might send a
wire. I think it's important. I don't mean to be petty, but I think what we're looking at here is the
21 building.

22 Now, I've been one who-- I have rejected the Manchurian Candidate-- I've rejected it out of hand. But I
think what we're looking at in William Ayers trying to give Obama a place-- he arrived in New York, no
23 place to stay. There's another very significant story. And I'm not certainly making the comparison to the
two, but when you think about building character and building a person who later is going to take an
24 imminent position in life.

25 There was a carpenter who was told by the Lord to marry a young Jewish girl named Mary. And the
carpenter was named Joseph. And he, after some concern about her pregnancy, went ahead and married

her anyway. And in the midst of their marriage and during her pregnancy before giving birth, a decree had gone out from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. That's pretty powerful when you can stand in Rome and say everybody on the planet send me some money.

But they had to go to their own home and lineage area in order to be taxed under their father's taxation law. So, the Bible says that Joseph the carpenter took Mary his wife, who was great with child, and off they went from the north country down to Bethlehem. And Bethlehem Ephratah, by the way, because there are two Bethlehems in Israel. And it was Bethlehem Ephrathah which was the City of David where they went. And when they got there that night, there was no room in the inn. You know the story. They had to spend the night in a cow stable. I believe Jesus. I believe that's what took place. I don't question the Bible. I actually believe Hitler. I believe he had to spend the night in a similar kind of set of circumstance.

But, I think this is all poetry here. Because someone had said we're going to build a character for this man. We're going to make him look as if he has struggled. While-- you will remember testimony from Dr. Drew on yesterday stated that Obama was jumping in and out of BMWs, well dressed, well heeled. And a couple of weeks later he's sleeping in an alleyway. It doesn't make sense. It does not add up. And quite frankly, I don't call Obama into question on that. I call Bill Ayers into question on that because I believe that Bill Ayers wrote the book.

But these are the kinds of continual inconsistencies. Obama was not at Columbia. Were he there, he would know the difference. Listen, how many of you have been with me at least two days marching around Columbia? At least two days. Alright, so you know what Morningside Avenue is. You know where St. Luke's Hospital is. You know the environs already, if I asked you to track it back in your mind. Now, if you were to spend two years in this area, you'd be able to talk about it without making any mistakes. Well, where's the Atlah Church in comparison to the Columbia University? This is an outright lie. It's a bald-faced lie. But it is placed here to try to give Obama a place, to try to make him a Columbia student. He just wasn't there. I think it's important that we recognize that.

Tomorrow we would like to make an attempt to wrap everything up and give this case to you as jurors. And so, I want to introduce evidence again. And Your Honor, if I may introduce that evidence as regarding the statement from Dreams From My Father, the book, regarding his arriving in New York, under what should have been a sublease, but was not clearly defined as such. And stating that the west side of town is Spanish Harlem. Does anybody here know where Spanish Harlem is? Do you know about Spanish?

Unidentified Participant:

It's 101st [?----].

Rev. Manning:

Right. It's Spanish Harlem. Trust me, you go there you going to smell [?--], you can hear Spanish music. He didn't-- it's just an outright lie.

I'd like to suggest one other thing to you before adjourn for the day. We have one other witness. We heard Al Landry give testimony about Obama's mother arriving in Karachi, Pakistan and working there for the Asian Development Bank and we have an Italian newspaper that has developed that as a story. We can submit that as evidence, and you can review it. But, she was there as a developer or a financial developer. Now, Mohammed Hasan Chandoo, who was Obama's closest friend at Occidental lives right here in New York up in Westchester County. He's still involved in financial development, as well.

1 The-- his mother was in Karachi, as we heard Al Landry testify to for five years working for an Asian
2 Development Bank, living in Hilton Hotel. I don't care if they were only charging 30 rubles a day, it's
3 still very expensive. The Hilton is big money. She lived there for five years. I'm going to introduce a
4 letter to you tomorrow from a either fired or disgruntled KGB, CIA operative, person who worked for
5 both organizations and perhaps was hired during the Clinton Administration who is now trying to validate
6 and protect his own life and he wants to use this trial as a venue to demonstrate that he-- in the event he is
7 killed by the CIA or the KGB, that it will not be the suicide that they may try to-- I'm going to introduce
8 that tomorrow. I have that letter.

9 But, one of the things that this operative, this KGB agent states, he uses the term continually Millennium
10 Hilton. Now, I know that the Hilton Hotel that was near Ground Zero, the World Trade Center-- beautiful
11 hotel, the Hilton was. And I think it was called the Millennium Hilton. Was it? Is that correct? Yes.
12 Thank you. It was destroyed because it was right across the street from the South Tower. But, that
13 phrase Millennium Hilton arises quite often in this letter I have from this defective KGB intelligence
14 officer. I asked Al Landry had he ever heard the term Millennium Hilton because there's a lot of question
15 about Obama's mother living-- a Stanley Ann Dunham in the Hilton Hotel in Karachi, Pakistan and
16 working for the Asian Development Bank.

17 What I would like to-- for you to ponder and make it a part of your deliberations is that Obama's mother
18 was an anthropologist, or at least that's what her study-- her dissertation was in. I'm not sure whether she
19 actually received a degree. I've done research and I haven't seen any school that issued her a degree.
20 But, I know that Obama stated that she finally completed her theses before she-- or dissertation, rather,
21 before she died-- anthropology, banking. I'm an anthropologist, but I make my living as a banker. Now,
22 I understand that, you know, if you're in a profession that doesn't pay very well, you go out and you do
23 something else. A lot of musicians and artists wait tables, as that happens. But, to stay a banker for five
24 years while you're working on your dissertation and not working in the area of anthropology seems to me
25 out of character, but not necessarily, so I could just be a little concerned.

What I am concerned about is this, is that his mother became heavily involved in banking, and we know
that the Asian Development Corporation was also a front for the CIA. We know that. That has been
documented. What I find very curious is that Obama's grandmother, Madelyn Payne Dunham, was also a
banker at the Bank of Hawaii in Honolulu. Now, I think we heard testimony from Sabbath Lefleur that
Obama went to Punahou High School, a private academy, very expensive, very expensive. His
grandmother, before his grandfather had died, was the sole provider. She was the Vice President at the
Bank of Hawaii. Now, I suppose vice presidents can earn a lot of money. I know they can. Banks are
certainly places where a lot of it happens. At least that's what Willie Sutton said. But, for her to be able
to afford a very expensive private education for Obama on a banker's salary-- well, a grandmother can
love you so much it's not-- sacrifice makes a whole lot of things easy. What I do want to point out is that
she was a banker.

Now, it has been demonstrated through investigations by Orly Taitz and W. Shesel [ph] and Linda
Bentley and others, and investigators Neil Sankey and other very qualified investigators have been able to
unequivocally prove that Obama has used 42 social security numbers during the course of his life. Now,
when I first heard it, I rejected it. I said, doesn't make any sense. Why would anyone use 42-- get one
fake social security number and hang onto that. Why do you want to continually change and use more
than one? I just rejected that, thought it didn't make any sense until I began to look at the fact that his
grandmother was a banker, that he was involved in introducing his mother to the CIA operation of the
Asian Development Bank, and she became a banker.

1 You know, if you go to a bank and they ask you-- you want a loan or you want to do a money transfer,
2 they ask you for your driver's license, your social security number and any other identification. Well, the
3 banker's sitting there, the teller or whoever it is, the banker platform operator, gets that information, and
4 we give it very willingly. If a banker asks me for my social security number, I'll give it to them. I'm not
5 afraid that they're going to rip me off or anything. But, isn't that a good way to collect social security
6 numbers. If you're sitting in a bank, you've got a dirty mind, people are submitting their driver's license,
7 their passport information. You just take that information, give them whatever they came to the bank for.
8 Now, you can use that information to transfer it to someone else to tell someone else to use their social
9 security number.

10 We have to-- how could he have obtained 42 different social security numbers, knowing the whereabouts
11 of these people, what they did and not conflicting with them and the use of their social security number. I
12 want to submit to you that his grandmother, who was involved in banking, that she was able to collect
13 social security numbers or even get credit reports with social security numbers, no questions asked. Now,
14 they're a little bit more strict on credit reports than they were back in the 1980s. But, at the time she was
15 an employee at the bank, she could simply put your name into a system, get your credit card, get your
16 social security number, all of your passport information and then give that information to someone else to
17 be used at will. And that's where Obama gets his social security numbers.

18 But, then, the next question has to be why. What would be the reason? Why do you need 42 different
19 social security numbers? Well, one of the reasons would be that if you're moving a lot of money around,
20 you need some kind of an identity. If you're moving money from Hawaii or Honolulu to Karachi or from
21 Karachi to Los Angeles, Los Angeles to New York, the government will not allow you to move money
22 through the process or through the system unless you document the movement of that money. Now, you
23 can carry it in a suitcase like the mafia does. No one will ask any questions.

24 But, if you're going to move large sums of money and it finance arms in Afghanistan or to finance
25 development in Karachi and you've got to use this money, move this money through the legal transfer
26 systems, you need a social security number, you need an identification, you need a passport number.
27 Obama could have traveled on anybody's transport. Someone could be visiting Honolulu, come to the
28 bank, get travelers checks. Let's see your passport. Have you ever gone to the bank with travelers
29 checks? They want to see your passport. They will not cash your checks without a passport.

30 What we do know for sure is that the investigators, Orly Taitz and others have demonstrated that there
31 can be 42 different social security numbers attached to Obama's name. But, it wasn't Obama that was
32 able to get these social security numbers. It was both his grandmother, who was in banking in Honolulu,
33 and his mother, who was in banking in Karachi. So, both of them had this money going back and forward
34 and the use of these social numbers. And obviously, Obama was integral in the process and was very
35 much aware of what the two of them were doing. Otherwise, there's no need for a social security
36 number.

37 The social security number is a number that is closely identified with wages, income. But, there's one
38 other thing that I think that we want to demonstrate that is very interesting. I asked Al Landry, if
39 Madelyn-- I'm sorry-- Stanley Ann Dunham came to the graduation where Obama was receiving his law
40 degree at Harvard in 1991. Now, she could have had a repulsion. She could have said, I'm not going
41 there. That no good, low life, Barrack Obama, Sr. left me to go to Harvard and I'm not going up there to
42 see his son graduate. I'm just not going to go, and she sits there, I'm not-- didn't go.

43 But, it appears to me, while all the photos that have been seen about Obama, that a photo of Stanley Ann
44 Dunham and Barrack Obama during his graduation from law school at Harvard is quite telling. I mean, it
45 would be the most imminent thing, especially when in Dreams From My Father, he states that his mother

1 was up as early as four o'clock in the morning-- Buster, this ain't no fun for me, either. You're going to
2 learn this and you're going to get it right. So, she was obviously, or at least it appeared she was very
3 obviously encouraging her son. And once he gets a law degree, she doesn't show up? One further
4 question-- so, his mother died, I think it's 1995. She dies of ovarian cancer, or at least that's what the
5 reports indicate. But, she doesn't show up for Columbia graduation, she doesn't show up for his Senate
6 inauguration, she doesn't show up-- State Senate. She doesn't show up-- I'm sorry-- his grandmother
7 doesn't show up for his receipt of the nomination for the Democratic Party. She gives no praise of her
8 son. She dies just a couple of days before the actual vote where Obama wins on the 4th of November
9 2008. Neither mother, nor grandmother are seen or pictured or heard at any of his moments that are most
10 critical in his life-- his graduation, his nomination to the Democratic Party, graduation from Harvard, no
11 mother or grandmother standing with him. We don't have any of those pictures of an extremely public
12 person, and we have to ask the question why.

13 The other question that I spoke with a nurse about who's been a nurse for a large number of years, and I--
14 because the reports are that Obama's mother reportedly was having dinner at a friend's home and she had
15 stomach pains. The next day, she went and she was diagnosed with ovarian cancer. Now, the nurse told
16 me that ovarian cancer is a deadly cancer and very painful, very difficult to operate or to exercise out of
17 you. You usually die. Most-- a few people survive, but most die-- ovarian cancer-- at least it was in
18 those years. And so, she died-- 51, 52 years of age when she passed away. Obama makes the decision to
19 spread her ashes over the Pacific Ocean.

20 A few years later, obviously-- well, more than a few years later-- a decade or so later, his grandmother
21 dies. Now, the reports are that she had fallen and had a hip injury. And older people realize that's a
22 common problem. You break a hip and you're in the hospital and it takes a long time for recovery. And
23 we were hearing information about her being in the hospital for hip injury. In fact, a couple of weeks
24 before her death, Obama went out to see her, and while he was away, Michelle Obama was asked on the
25 campaign trail by a television reporter, how's grandma. Oh, grandma's coming along fine. She's being
released from the hospital. But, two weeks later, she's dead from cancer. Now, she also was cremated
and her ashes were spread out over the Pacific Ocean there in Honolulu.

I simply want to point out these facts. Both of these women die of cancer. Both of these women were
involved in banking, mother and grandmother. Both of these women were missing from his great
moments in life. They did not participate in the highlights of his life. It has been demonstrated by
investigators and lawyers that Obama has used 42 different social security numbers, he has used or at
least have a forged at present social selective service number. His statements about his arrival in New
York are to any New Yorker an insult, that he definitely is not telling us the truth. And perhaps, that's
because the person who wrote the book did not follow up closely in getting the story right. Did someone
call you, Deacon Ramos? Deacon Ramos, did someone call you, or you're just walking back in. Your
Honor, if I may, I'd like to call Deacon Ramos to the witness stand. Deacon Ramos, would you come up
please?

Ramos:

[?-----]

Rev. Manning:

Someone sent you a message?

Ramos:

1 Yes.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Very good.

4 **Bailiff:**

5 Would you raise your right hand and state your full name for this court?

6 **Ramos:**

7 My name is Deacon Joseph Noah Ramos.

8 **Bailiff:**

9 Mr. Ramos, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in this court today?

10 **Ramos:**

11 Yes, I do.

12 **Bailiff:**

13 Thank you.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 For full disclosure, I need to let you know that I'm this deacon's pastor. It seems we have a number of
16 people in our church that are testifying. We have a number that are not. And I think that I need to let you
17 know that. Deacon Ramos, how long have you been a member of this church?

18 **Ramos:**

19 Well, how I became first a member of this church, there was a time in my life I was heavily addicted to
20 crack cocaine and it was going back for about, if I record-- one night, I happened to hear Pastor Manning
21 on the radio one night, and I found it hard at the time to go back to sleep because the effect of the crack
22 cocaine. But, after listening to him, I felt much better and I was able to relax. And about a year later, in
23 March 2002, I checked into the Jacobi Medical Detox Center. And the time I was released from being in
24 the hospital for one week, I entered into an outpatient clinic. And during that time, I continued to listen to
25 the-- Pastor Manning on TV. And I-- because I did that, I was able to completely my one year outpatient
program.

And at the time, I also-- I became a member of a church up in the Bronx called [Aston] Christian Center.
In the meanwhile, I was still listening to Pastor Manning. I was paying tithes to this other church, and out
of the kindness of my heart, I was also paying the tithes to ATLAH. So, in January of the year 2005,
Pastor Manning made an announcement on TV of a healing service. I had an excruciating back pain, and
the only way I was able to deal with the back pain by running with hot water.

So, on a Sunday, January the 23rd of the year 2005, I attended the healing service, and Pastor Manning
anointed my head with oil and he gave me the instruction not to have it rub off. Three days later, I rubbed

1 off the anointing oil. But then, I noticed that after while, the pain that I had went away. And I thank God
2 for that. And by the way, that same day that Pastor Manning anointed me for the healing, he asked if
3 there was anyone in the congregation who would like to become a member of the ATLAH Church, and he
4 mentioned my name, [Joseph Ramos]. I was seated right there. I immediately came up. And from that
5 moment on, for the past five years, I've been a member of the ATLAH World Ministry.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 All right. What an answer. Anyway-- so, it's been five years.

8 **Ramos:**

9 Yes.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 Okay. Now, Deacon Ramos, where were your parents born?

12 **Ramos:**

13 My mother Josephine Roy [ph] was born in Nicaragua, came to America.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 And your father?

16 **Ramos:**

17 He was born in Puerto Rico.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 Okay. Did they meet here in New York or Puerto Rico?

20 **Ramos:**

21 Yes. In their early, young teens. I think they were about 16 years of age when both of them got married,
22 in their early 16s.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 Okay. So, you are of Hispanic decent?

25 **Ramos:**

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

Would you consider yourself more Hispanic, Dominican, Puerto Rican? What do you consider yourself?
There are different type of Hispanics?

Ramos:

Even though my mother born in Nicaragua, my father in Puerto Rico, I don't consider myself a Puerto Rican. I feel more comfortable in the company of Black people. I was brought up that way?

Rev. Manning:

Oh, were you?

Ramos:

Yes, yes.

Rev. Manning:

Where were you brought up, by the way?

Ramos:

I was brought up in this community, right on 113th Street and Park Avenue, commonly known as El Barrio, which is the nickname for Harlem.

Rev. Manning:

Oh, Spanish Harlem?

Ramos:

Yes, Spanish Harlem.

Rev. Manning:

So, you were raised in Spanish Harlem?

Ramos:

Yes, I was.

Rev. Manning:

El Barrio?

Ramos:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

How long did you live in El Barrio?

Ramos:

1 For about 25 years.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Okay. So, would you consider Spanish Harlem the segment of Harlem from Park Avenue going east back
4 to the River and from 96th Street coming up as far as 125th Street?

5 **Ramos:**

6 Yes.

7 **Unidentified Participant:**

8 That would be the confines.

9 **Ramos:**

10 Yeah.

11 **Unidentified Participant:**

12 That's Spanish Harlem?

13 **Ramos:**

14 Yes.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 Now, the area we're in right now is Harlem, too, but it's Central Harlem.

17 **Ramos:**

18 Yes.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 This is called the Valley, because up the Hill into Columbia University, the Hill area, and then we come
21 down the Hill into the valley, so we have Central Harlem, we have Spanish Harlem, and then we have
22 what is known as the Hill and Uptown Harlem. But, you were raised in Spanish Harlem.

23 **Ramos:**

24 Yes, I was.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Now, are there a lot of Black people in Spanish Harlem or just mostly Hispanic people?

Ramos:

1 Sure do.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Sure do what?

4 **Ramos:**

5 They sure do.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 Which are the greater number of people in Harlem, Spanish Harlem-- Black or Hispanic? If I walked--.

8 **Ramos:**

9 --It's hard to tell, really, but--.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 --If I walked on Third Avenue, 106th Street, would I like-- would I most likely hear Eddie Pacheco or
12 James Brown?

13 **Ramos:**

14 Spanish.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 I'd most likely hear Spanish.

17 **Ramos:**

18 Yes.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 The food would be Spanish, would it?

21 **Ramos:**

22 Yes.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 The children playing in the street would be Spanish, is that right?

25 **Ramos:**

Yes.

1 **Rev. Manning:**

2 Okay. So, you spent how many years in Spanish Harlem?

3 **Ramos:**

4 About 25 years.

5 **Rev. Manning:**

6 Twenty five years. All right. So, that would be the area that-- in Harlem that would be-- actually, Harlem
7 on the East Side goes down to 96th Street. Most people consider the border 110th Street running from
8 River to River. But, you're a Spanish Harlem person.

9 **Ramos:**

10 Yes.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 All right. And you're Hispanic decent?

13 **Ramos:**

14 Yes.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 And you're a member of this church?

17 **Ramos:**

18 Yes.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 Very well. That's all we need from you. You want to talk some more? Well, no, no, no, no, no, no, no,
21 no, no, no. No, no, we're fine, we're fine. The day is late. Maybe I'll get you back another time, but the
22 day is late.

23 **Ramos:**

24 Yeah, okay.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Thank you.

Ramos:

1 You're welcome.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 He really is a good deacon, he really is. He's a faithful man, and so we thank him. What I wanted to do
4 was just to help us understand geographically about this community and the statements that we find in
5 Dreams From My Father, Spanish Harlem, they're not true. And not only are they not true, but I think the
6 arrangement of Obama sleeping in the street that night is this whole idea of a Messianic complex where
7 Jesus slept in the stable and Hitler slept on the street, this whole Messianic complex is a creation, and
8 America needs to wake up and see it. And the more you read Dreams From My Father or listen to
9 Obama, you see that there is this Messianic idea that this super spiritual person, and they've written all
10 these things to create that about him.

11 I want one further person to testify today, and we promise to try to get you out of here at a reasonable
12 hour, and it's one other member. And I don't mean to stack the deck. I have some concerns about a large
13 number of our members, but they're good people, as you can see. And I asked them to help me in this
14 process. I'm going to call Precious Lafleur, if she would come to the stand now and if she would give us
15 testimony, and then I'll have some wrap up statements.

16 **Bailiff:**

17 Good afternoon. Would you raise your right hand and state your full name for this court please?

18 **P. Lafleur:**

19 Precious Miriam Babalola Lafleur.

20 **Bailiff:**

21 Good afternoon, Ms. Lafleur. Do you swear to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth in this court
22 today?

23 **P. Lafleur:**

24 Yes, I do.

25 **Bailiff:**

Thank you very much.

Rev. Manning:

Babalola?

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Where does that come from?

1 **P. Lafleur:**

2 My parents are from Nigeria.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Your parents are from Nigeria?

5 **P. Lafleur:**

6 Yes, sir.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 And you were born under the surname of Babalola?

9 **P. Lafleur:**

10 Yes, sir.

11 **Rev. Manning:**

12 And even though you're now a Lafleur, you still carry your father's surname?

13 **P. Lafleur:**

14 Yes, sir.

15 **Rev. Manning:**

16 What does Lafleur mean?

17 **P. Lafleur:**

18 The flower in French.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 It's a French name?

21 **P. Lafleur:**

22 Yes, sir.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 Okay. And where's your husband's family from to give him a French name? Is he from France or from
25 where?

P. Lafleur:

1 He's from Haiti.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 From Haiti?

4 **P. Lafleur:**

5 Yes.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 So, your husband is of Haitian decent.

8 **P. Lafleur:**

9 Yes.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 And you're of Nigerian decent.

12 **P. Lafleur:**

13 Yes, sir.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 So, you carry all those names.

16 **P. Lafleur:**

17 Yes, sir.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 What's that other name-- Precious Miriam Babalola Lafleur?

20 **P. Lafleur:**

21 Yes, sir.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 Do you need special time to get all that out when you tell people who you are?

24 **P. Lafleur:**

25 Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

You do?

P. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

The Lafleur name, now we heard someone else testifying today named Lafleur, as well.

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Who was that?

P. Lafleur:

That's my older sister.

Rev. Manning:

Your older sister.

P. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

Does she beat you up when she gets ready?

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Does she ever beat you up?

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Oh.

1 **P. Lafleur:**
2 That was my middle sister used to beat me up.
3 **Rev. Manning:**
4 Who?
5 **P. Lafleur:**
6 My Matron Far [ph] used to beat me up.
7 **Rev. Manning:**
8 Oh, she used to beat you?
9 **P. Lafleur:**
10 Yes.
11 **Rev. Manning:**
12 You never had a fight with your older sister?
13 **P. Lafleur:**
14 No, sir.
15 **Rev. Manning:**
16 Did you ever win when you had a fight with your-- the middle sister?
17 **P. Lafleur:**
18 No, she would just laugh while I hit her.
19 **Rev. Manning:**
20 She would laugh when you hit her?
21 **P. Lafleur:**
22 Yes.
23 **Rev. Manning:**
24 So, you weren't able to impress her with your hitting?
25 **P. Lafleur:**

1 No, sir.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 How often did she beat you up?

4 **P. Lafleur:**

5 Usually when she was in high school. That's when she would just smack you around for fun.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 What would y'all be fighting about?

8 **P. Lafleur:**

9 Nothing. She would tell me to do something and I'd tell her I didn't want to do it and she would just rough me up.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 Oh. So, her method was to then slap you around.

12 **P. Lafleur:**

13 Yes.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 Okay. All right. Have you forgiven her for that?

16 **P. Lafleur:**

17 Yes, sir.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 Oh, because I know y'all are here in the church together and I pray that y'all have gotten-- y'all don't fight any more, do you?

20 **P. Lafleur:**

21 No, sir.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 Okay. Precious, you were asked by Sabbath to help us with this investigation going back a few months now--.

24 **P. Lafleur:**

1 --Yes sir--.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 --On Obama's tenure at-- or alleged tenure at Columbia University.

4 **P. Lafleur:**

5 Yes, sir.

6 **Rev. Manning:**

7 Did you actually go to the Columbia Campus?

8 **P. Lafleur:**

9 Yes, sir.

10 **Rev. Manning:**

11 How often did you go there?

12 **P. Lafleur:**

13 We went once.

14 **Rev. Manning:**

15 All right. And what did you find when you went-- what were you assigned to do and what were you able to determine once you got there?

16 **P. Lafleur:**

17 Well, on the 4th of February 2010, myself and another person who goes-- attends the church, as well, we went to the Butler Library where they keep-- they have a department called Rare Books. So, we went there to search the yearbooks and other documents on whether or not Barrack Obama attended Columbia University.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 And what dates of the yearbook did you search?

21 **P. Lafleur:**

22 We searched 1982 to 1984.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 And these are the yearbooks that are placed in historical way in the Burke Library [ph], you said?

25 **P. Lafleur:**

1 Butler Library.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 Butler Library. And it contains the names of all the graduates during those years, and going back I guess
4 to the time that-- maybe when Columbia was Kings College way back in 1794. But, you searched
specifically for the years of 1980 to 1985?

5 **P. Lafleur:**

6 Yes.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Now, in those years, did Barrack Obama or Barry Soetoro as a name show up in any graduating class or
9 participating in any way or photograph of him in any of those years.

10 **P. Lafleur:**

11 No, sir.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 Well, did you do a thorough research, because perhaps, they may have had his name under some other
14 designation and you just perhaps could have somehow or another-- is it possible to miss that, that-- if his
name-- is it possible the way you searched and the way the books are aligned to some how or another
miss his name, it could be hidden someplace secretly?

15 **P. Lafleur:**

16 No, sir. The yearbooks-- when you look through the yearbook, there was at least five students per page.
17 So, it would be impossible to miss.

18 **Rev. Manning:**

19 Did it have their photographs, as well?

20 **P. Lafleur:**

21 Yes, sir.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 And their majors or their whatever it is that their degree was in?

24 **P. Lafleur:**

25 Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

1 So, you went through from 1980 to 1985 and you were looking for Barrack Obama and you found
2 nothing?

3 **P. Lafleur:**

4 Yes, sir.

5 **Rev. Manning:**

6 Did you try Barry Soetoro?

7 **P. Lafleur:**

8 Yes, sir.

9 **Rev. Manning:**

10 And you found nothing?

11 **P. Lafleur:**

12 Right.

13 **Rev. Manning:**

14 Did you see any pictures of anybody that looked like him? Perhaps he was named Andrew Jackson and
15 he was traveling incognito.

16 **P. Lafleur:**

17 No, sir. Actually, there weren't a lot of Black people who went there, so his face would have stood out if
18 I saw it.

19 **Rev. Manning:**

20 Okay. So, the limited number of Black people would have made him very obvious.

21 **P. Lafleur:**

22 Yes.

23 **Rev. Manning:**

24 You were on the campus of Columbia University. What does Butler Library look like?

25 **P. Lafleur:**

It's huge and it-- when you're approaching the library, you see statues of Socrates and people of that
nature who made an impact.

Rev. Manning:

When you were searching through the books, were you afraid that someone was going to find out that you were snooping around?

P. Lafleur:

Yes. Actually, the first person who we met, because we spent three hours there, he didn't want to help us at all. But then, they switched shifts an hour later and that woman wanted to help us.

Rev. Manning:

Do you suspect that they knew why you were there, that you were searching out information about Obama?

P. Lafleur:

Yes. While I was making my documentations on what I found, there was a young man who kept pacing the aisles, and then he stopped next to me and he was looking at what I was doing. So, I just kind of stopped and just folded my hands. And then, he went his way and I started doing my research once again.

Rev. Manning:

Now, to document what you did, did you copy what you saw in the yearbooks, or did you just glance at it and remember it? How did you document?

P. Lafleur:

I copied what I saw. Every-- there were-- I found that there were 40 students who majored in political science in 1983, so I wrote down all of their names and along with the clubs that they were in.

Rev. Manning:

And Barrack Obama was not in that class.

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

What do you think about the Burke Library and the entire quad where Columbia is, because across from that, way up on the hill, looks like there's a low library, as well? Pretty impressive isn't it, that--?

P. Lafleur:

--Yes--.

Rev. Manning:

--Old architectural scene there, pretty impressive?

1 **P. Lafleur:**

2 Yes.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Did you get a sense of the students, who they were, what they thought about themselves?

5 **P. Lafleur:**

6 Yes.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 Did you think a little about-- little bit about maybe if Obama was a student there, he would have been in
9 the Burke Library at some time? In fact, he stated one of the reasons why no one knew he was there, that
he was in the library all the time.

10 **P. Lafleur:**

11 Right.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 That's a statement that he gave to Business Week Magazine. Now, you were in the library, too. Is that
14 right?

15 **P. Lafleur:**

16 Yes, sir.

17 **Rev. Manning:**

18 Did anyone notice you?

19 **P. Lafleur:**

20 Yes, sir. In fact, in one of the articles that I did read, they said recent-- now, if your-- because the Butler
Library is the most popular library in the Columbia campus, everyone goes there, even when-- in between
21 classes, they don't have anything to do, they use the internet and they have their own place in the internet
where the students talk to one another in the Butler Library.

22 **Rev. Manning:**

23 Well, now we know that Obama was given a statement on his campaign plane to Business Week
24 Magazine when the question was raised by Fox News and George Stephanopoulos that no one knew him
or saw him when he was there, his response was he had become acetic, that he hardly spoke to anyone
and that he stayed in the library most of the time. So, if he spent a lot of time in the library, I mean, if
25 you're in there every day, it appears that you're more obvious than someone who only comes once a week
is-- would that be your observation?

1 **P. Lafleur:**
2 Yes sir, because the library is where everybody went. That was usually the hangout spot was the Butler
3 Library.
4 **Rev. Manning:**
5 Oh, I see. So, they were chillin' in the library.
6 **P. Lafleur:**
7 Yes, sir.
8 **Rev. Manning:**
9 You know they're not supposed to do that, you know?
10 **P. Lafleur:**
11 Yes.
12 **Rev. Manning:**
13 So, really, a library is not a place that you can hide--.
14 **P. Lafleur:**
15 --No--.
16 **Rev. Manning:**
17 --On a college campus, or least at Columbia.
18 **P. Lafleur:**
19 Especially the Butler Library, you cannot--.
20 **Rev. Manning:**
21 --Well, could he have hidden in a corner someplace where-- and where no one-- he'll just get his books
22 and go to a corner way back in an area that is sort of dimly lit, and there he would study and nobody
23 would see him.
24 **P. Lafleur:**
25 No, sir. At times, the Butler Library would get so crowded that people would actually leave their
belongings there to reserve their spot. And if someone wanted to sit there and they don't see a body, they
actually move your things and they would take your spot. That's how crowded it gets.

Rev. Manning:

Now, are there a lot of African students at Columbia? Did you see African names such as your name, Babalola?

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

You didn't see that? Well, let's say you were a student at Columbia University, and-- now, I know your husband's here somewhere, so we'll try to keep this as honest as we can.

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Do you think as a young woman-- of course, you've got a tall handsome husband. We all know that. But, do you think as a young woman, if a-- let's see, 18, 19-- 20 year old Obama, 6'2", you know, well spoken, carries himself really very nice, is just an impressionable person, you think you would have looked at him more than once, not in a lustful way? But, I mean, do you think maybe you would have said [?---]?

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

You would have?

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Oh. Well, now, would your reaction be different from all the other women 18 and 19 years old at Columbia?

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Would you think they look at him-- would have looked at him, as well?

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir. Also, only because he's an African American, and there's not a lot of Blacks, so he would stand out even if he didn't speak properly or if he wasn't well dressed.

Rev. Manning:

So, if he had to go to class at some point and he said he spent a lot of time in the library, he was still pretty visible. I mean, it wasn't like he was studying in some other land. He was in the Columbia compound. Somebody's going to see him.

P. Lafleur:

Right.

Rev. Manning:

The library's a very visible place.

P. Lafleur:

Yes.

Rev. Manning:

Did they find out you were really there snooping around about Obama?

P. Lafleur:

No, sir.

Rev. Manning:

But, you got out of there without being arrested.

P. Lafleur:

Yes, sir.

Rev. Manning:

Okay. All right. Is there anything else you want to tell us about your experience?

P. Lafleur:

Yes. In the first documentary, they mentioned Mr. Siddiqi, who was a roommate of Barrack Obama, but they didn't mention Phil Bonner. And I had a question in my mind because Phil Bonner was supposedly with Barrack Obama in Occidental and they graduated-- I mean, they transferred together to get into Columbia. So, I was listening for that name when they talked about the transition from Occidental to Columbia and his name wasn't mentioned at all. And then, I thought to myself, usually-- and when

1 someone is telling a lie, your story doesn't always match up and there's holes in it. And so, that just
2 stood out in my mind as I watched that documentary.

3 **Rev. Manning:**

4 Were you able to find any information about Phil Bonner at Columbia?

5 **P. Lafleur:**

6 No, he wasn't in there at all. And that's the reason why myself--.

7 **Rev. Manning:**

8 --But, didn't he-- didn't Bonner and Obama both state that they transferred from Occidental to Columbia
9 in 1981, both of them transfer--?

10 **P. Lafleur:**

11 --Yes, sir.

12 **Rev. Manning:**

13 But, Bonner's name is not in the yearbook?

14 **P. Lafleur:**

15 Right.

16 **Rev. Manning:**

17 What about any of the class-- maybe he just went for a semester and didn't graduate.

18 **P. Lafleur:**

19 No, we looked in two different yearbooks to see-- maybe he didn't graduate in '83. Maybe he graduated
20 in '84 or '85. So, that's why we looked into those yearbooks, and his name wasn't there, either.

21 **Rev. Manning:**

22 Anything else you want to tell us?

23 **P. Lafleur:**

24 No, sir.

25 **Rev. Manning:**

Okay. All right. Babalola Lefleur, thank you for your testimony.

P. Lafleur:

1 You're welcome.

2 **Rev. Manning:**

3 The American spirit is a great spirit, it truly is, and we have some wonderful universities. And even
4 though we're saying these things about Columbia University, I still believe it's a great school. I think
5 their academic excellence is probably unmatched in terms of what they term out. People-- I know a lot of
6 people who've graduated from Columbia, and they're really great people. Many of them are scholars and
7 a number of them have gone on to change the world in some unusual ways. And our Governor of the
8 state of New York, David Patterson's a graduate of Columbia. We have sports figures that have
9 graduated from there, actors and politicians, and you name it, they've come out of Columbia and they've
10 all done great things. It's like a Who's Who list once you graduate from that school.

11 One of the things that concerned me after the investigation of Precious and Sabbath, why would
12 Columbia be so silent about their most prominent graduate? When I invite members of the congregation
13 up to testify, I'm a proud pastor. When I present this young woman, I'm very proud of her. She's done
14 well in life. She's the mother of two children. She's got a handsome busy husband and she's well
15 spoken. She's an unusual woman. And when Sabbath Lafleur, her sister, older sister came up, I was very
16 proud of her. She runs a business, she creates great meals, and you all can attest. I'm extremely proud as
17 a pastor.

18 When I present Deacon Ramos, he just drove it home. I mean, he just-- I came in, the pastor prayed for
19 me, I got healed. See, all y'all think I do is beat up on politicians. No, I have a real ministry here, I really
20 do. He got healed, delivered from crack cocaine and been walking the walk and talking the talk. He's a
21 great deacon, doesn't do drugs any more. And I present Ms. _____ [ph], next Governor of New York.
22 I'm a proud pastor. Oh, you can't beat me talking about this church, you just can't, and about these
23 wonderful people that allow me to be their pastor. I'm just wondering why Columbia doesn't do that
24 about Obama. Why? I mean, if he had become, I don't know, won the Noble Prize for Peace, okay, fine,
25 you know, they should tout that. But, he has ascended to the office of President, and they are silent. We
witnessed a graduation today. You see all those students running around there with their gowns on. It
would appear to me that somehow, he should be involved in the process or something.

My friends, this is a very serious issue. One can say you're just on a witch hunt and you don't like
Obama, and I don't, but I'm not on a witch hunt. But, if someone from this church succeeds in life, I'm
going to tell it everywhere I go, and every other school does the same thing and every other church and
every other proud father. When you have someone in your experience that succeeds, you talk about it
constantly. I saw nothing of the Obama spirit at Columbia. I saw no one even talking about Obama at
Columbia today. Why? Why?

And whatever else we may think, if he didn't go to that school, what's going on in our nation now where
we promote people through such an obvious lie. This man did not sleep in the streets, he is not the
Messiah, he is-- he may think he's Hitler, but what is going on in our nation? I wanted to ask Mr.
Attorney Counselor _____ the question-- I didn't want to tire him, but, you know, if I get defrocked as a
preacher, they may not write about the story what's going on here in this courtroom, but I guarantee you,
every newspaper and news outlet, that Manning, we finally got him.

Mr. Judge _____, an attorney, and he's a friend of mine and I love him as a friend-- we're able to separate
what we're doing here. But, he's challenging the system by sitting-- standing with me at this hour. Alan
Keyes, while I hold no animosity towards him and I pray that we can work together in the future, did not
come because it could affect his career. Wayne Allyn Root did not come because it could affect his
career. Many of you who listen to the Manning Report know there are tons of people who said I'm

1 coming, Pastor Manning, I'm going to be there with you, that never showed up. Many are just afraid for
2 the cameras to see their faces because they don't know what their government is going to do to them.
3 They're afraid. This man may have to face a court himself for sitting in on this trial. But, he didn't
4 shrink from his duty and obligation to seek justice. Thomas Jefferson said that when the people fear the
5 government, we have tyranny. But, if the government should fear the people, we have liberty. And I
6 want to tell you, what we're doing in this courtroom, in this church at this hour has got them shaking
7 down in Washington.

8 Wayne Allyn Root spoke to me today. He said, man, this thing is all over everywhere. But, that's how it
9 should be. The people should be able to come together and seek justice if the Justice Department of our
10 nation does not do it for us. And that gives us liberty, the use of the Constitution. And at any time we
11 recognize that we will not stand, we will not speak-- I have to tell you, I was expecting thousands of
12 people because everybody told me they were coming. They all said they were coming. But, on second
13 thought, it could be very dangerous to be associated. I want to first of all comment y'all-- very brave
14 souls. And whatever the verdict is, you're going to have to live with that.

15 But, I can tell you this, that we have come to a point where if this man has to face a trial because he sat in
16 on this trial, it will be reported, and should he lose his law license, that will be reported. But, here is a
17 man and his wife, both have lost their law license, and nobody talks about it. Both occupants of the
18 White House have had their license to practice law from Harvard taken away from them, and the news
19 people are absolutely silent about it.

20 Bob Campbell is here, and I don't know if we're going to hear him, President Bob Campbell, who when
21 he heard what I was doing called me and said, I'm standing with you, young man, and he's been with me
22 solidly ever since. But, he told me it was going to be rough. But, he called me one night, late one night
23 and he said, Pastor Manning, I'm worried about you. He said, I worry about you every day. And I hadn't
24 heard anybody-- I don't even-- I'd never seen Bob Campbell before. I knew of him. But, in his voice, I
25 heard something that I had not heard except for people who are very close to me. And I kind of walk
around as if there's nothing ever wrong with me, so no one should ever worry about me. But, Bob
Campbell called me late one night. He says, I'm worried about you. He said, I worry about you every
day, I think about you every day-- that man back there, Bob Campbell. He says, I know what you're
going through, I know what you're doing. He said, I've been doing it for quite some time and you get no
support. He said I couldn't get one judge to sign off, I couldn't get one lawyer to stand with me, not on in
America. Not one lawyer would stand with him. And I said, Bob, it's going to be all right. It's going to
be all right. His daughter graduated from law school down in-- John Marshall Law School down in
Georgia this weekend, so he's a little late getting here, and I understand that. Be with your daughter.
But, he's here now.

20 But, I think what I'm trying to say, what's going on in our nation? We are afraid of our government.
21 We're afraid to be seen. We're afraid to voice our liberties and to ask for them and demand them. And
22 yet, the media does what to us? They choose. I pray that this trial will begin to put an end to that. We
23 can do it. We can do it. A reporter from the New York Times came today. I stated that I wasn't going to
let them in, but then I thought about it. Let them come in. And he made an observation, and I don't think
he's here now-- ran away. But, he only came because they're talking about it at the New York Times,
they're talking about it at the Wall Street Journal, they're talking about there's a trial going on and there's
something about this trial that they can't dismiss.

24 Well, there are two somethings. One is, is that Obama is guilty, and all of this switching back and forth
25 about is he natural born, is he not natural born, can you prove it, is he-- all of that is just a bunch of lies
that people are concocting to try to keep him in power for whatever might be their reasons. And the other
thing is this, is that the devil knows the fact that you and I have made a commitment to stand and to

1 exercise our rights-- for whatever reasons, God has allowed this house to upset people. No, it's true. It
2 upsets people. And we are upsetting the whole nation right now. Governments are wondering what's
going to happen with America after that trial. A lot of people are telling me, as soon as you get the
verdict, we're going to run with it.

3 But, you know, a whole lot of people told me, as soon as you set the trial date, we're going to be here.
4 But, that being as it may-- I'm closing for today. We want to thank all of you for your participation.
5 Tomorrow, we start at 9 a.m. Let's make it 9:30. Is that good for everybody? And we will go through
6 the trial proceeding tomorrow. And if possible, we'll give a summation, closing argument, hand this
matter over to you as jurors. There's a room upstairs on the top floor, huge room with tables and we'll
bring you food and we'll bring you water and we'll bring you whatever you need so you can reach a
decision.

7 And I'm asking for everyone to-- that will not-- if we don't-- if the jury has not received the instructions
8 as of tomorrow, that we would march tomorrow night at seven o'clock-- now, Broadway tomorrow night
9 at seven o'clock is going to be ablaze with drinkers, food and partying, and here we come with that white
robe and that staff. All the drunks are going to wake up and be sober when I put that staff down on
Broadway.

10 Mr. Attorney Judge _____ asked me why is it that we aren't saying anything and why is it that we're not
11 carrying signs-- and by the way, carry them if you will. But, when we stand there in silence, one can
12 chase a thousand and two can chase 10-- the very silence to commitment, the holding of hands is a
13 powerful scene. And I don't really care that the students or others know who we are or what we're doing.
14 What I do care is that Lee Bollinger knows that we're out there. I want someone from the guard post to
15 call chief of security and say he's back. That's all I want. I don't want the public to know. That's not
important. Generally, the public see a big parade or a big march, they see it. The next day, they forget
about it. I want Lee Bollinger to know I'm out there for every day for seven days. I want him to know
I'm back, he's back. And in his heart, he'll be pricked to know that he's dealing with something that his
prestige and power cannot overcome.

16 Thank y'all for today. And I don't know if there's another meal for anybody. I don't know whether
17 that's the case. But, Mr. Judge _____ will adjourn us. Tomorrow morning at 9:30, we're here. And
18 spread the word that seven o'clock, we will march at Columbia. That means if everybody can be off from
work and we can have a whole host of people marching. We've got some more testimony. Mickey
Booth is here. She's going to be testifying tomorrow. And we've got just a few things. Going to wrap
this up, though. Amen. God bless you, Mr. Judge _____.

19 **Mr. Judge _____:**

20 Okay. Court dismissed.